

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV

NEW YORK, MAY 29, 1918

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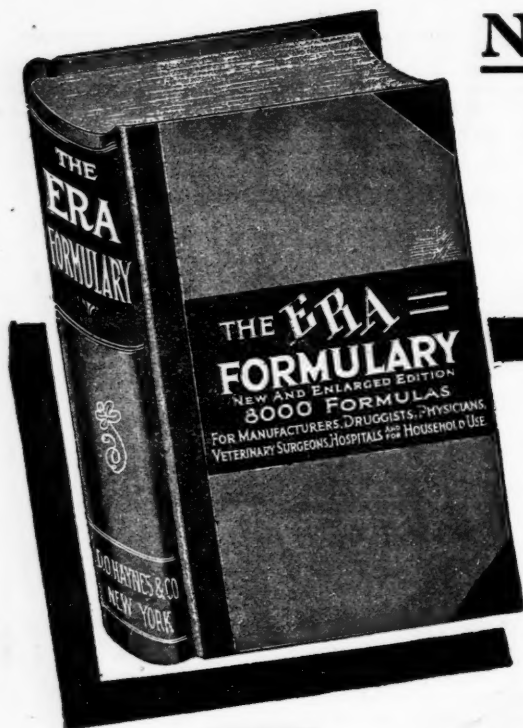
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Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."

CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—Phone, Central 6941

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



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Effect of New Draft Order

The philosophers in the wholesale drug trade are not worrying over Provost Marshal General Crowder's order concerning the liability of sales clerks to be drafted for war service of one kind and another even when rejected for physical defects which would incapacitate them for service in the trenches. Looking at the question from a broad point of view they argue that the order will take from all walks of life, mercantile, industrial and professional, only one-tenth of the available man power and the younger men at that, leaving the older and more experienced men to carry on the work at home. It is felt that any industry that cannot be conducted successfully with nine men instead of ten is in a bad way, anyhow, and would whine over conditions in time of peace as well as in time of war.

If a million men are called their places can be filled. Women are being employed not only in the position of clerk and secretary but in factories for tasks that require technical knowledge and training. It is a time to be optimistic, and it must be remembered that the majority of the drafted men will return better fitted both physically and mentally to carry on the work they have dropped. We are only tiding over a situation which is in reality not half as serious as we think it is. Some of those who return from the front in a few weeks or months, wounded or disabled, will, thanks to the efficient methods of the Red Cross Society in teaching them how to help themselves, be available as workers. It is the patriotic duty of employers to give the returned soldier real employment suited to his ability. In work that he can do the disabled man will be just as efficient as when he first came into your employ. Find the place for which he is fit and give him a chance.

Sulphuric Acid Production

Sulphuric acid, the basic material needed in all chemical industries, is urgently required by the Government also, and the increase in production reported by the Geological Survey indicates that manufacturers are responding to the demand. The total output of all grades in 1917 is estimated at 6,726,590 tons, valued at \$87,540,081.

With the increasing requirements for war purposes the price of sulphuric has more than doubled since the conflict in Europe began. In September, 1914, oleum sulphuric was selling at \$20 to \$30 a ton. Today manufacturers are paying \$60 to \$65 a ton. No attempt to fix the price has been made by

the Government, but it is expected that all acids will soon come under Government regulation.

There were 221 plants in 33 states producing sulphuric acid at the close of the year. Pennsylvania and New Jersey led in production. The United States imported 4,000 tons during the year and exported about 38,000 tons valued at \$1,600,000.

The production of domestic sulphur is withheld from publication, but the output in 1917 was 50 per cent. greater than in 1916. There are eight mines in active operation in the United States. Nearly 1,000 tons of sulphur were imported during the year, and 152,831 tons were exported, the largest amount ever recorded in a single year. The value of the exported sulphur was \$3,500,000, indicating an average value of nearly \$23 a ton.

The Geological Survey estimates the production of pyrites in 1917 at 462,662 tons, valued at \$2,485,435. Virginia and California were the largest producers. The imports were 967,340 tons, valued at \$5,980,457. The loss of pyrites is severely felt by the manufacturers of acid and it is probable that the importation will be smaller this year than the last, because of the transportation problem. Many critical situations that have arisen since the war have been traced ultimately to lack of ships, and the sulphuric acid makers have suffered severely from this cause.

Glorifying German Substitutes

Oswald F. Schuette wrote a subtle piece of German propaganda, published recently in the *Chicago News* under the heading "German Substitutes to Figure After the War," in which he attempts to revive the bugaboo of Germany's chemical supremacy. In the guise of a special news story, he succeeds in giving the impression that the all-powerful German chemists have so successfully solved the problems of beating the blockade that their substitutes will actually replace the materials for which they are serving as war makeshifts.

This writer implies, for example, that the sulphur from the waste of the Westphalian iron ores will be a more than successful competitor of the natural volcanic supplies of Italy. This is a highly ridiculous implication to anyone who knows the vast quantities of pure sulphur to be obtained in Italy, in Louisiana, and in Utah for little more than the cost of carting it off; but we must remember that this article was published in Chicago, where the reorganization of the Utah Sulphur Co., which will develop the Fort Cove sulphur deposits, is being financed. A little more delicate is his wording of the paragraph in which he tells of the progress of nitrogen fixation in Germany, which is implied as an original discovery of the omnipotent German chemists. The general public does not know that the principle of obtaining nitrogen from the air was discovered as long ago as 1789 by Cavenish, nor that its first commercial development was made by two Norwegians, Birkeland and Eyde, several years before the war, nor that our own Government is now working on the erection of the largest nitrogen fixation plants in the world. Nor does this

writer inform them of these things. He speaks glibly of Germany's "first achievement" in the manufacture of nitrates from the air, of the supplying of her own munition and agricultural needs, and of her boast that she can export nitrogen fertilizers to Russia. It is a pity that so one-sided and erroneous a story should be published for popular consumption in an influential newspaper. The myth of German chemical supremacy, made strong by stolen discoveries and defended by years of careful propaganda, dies hard. No American should help, even indirectly, to revive it.

Our Opportunity

The National Foreign Trade Council has issued a declaration of principles embodying the sentiment of the convention held recently at Cincinnati in which it is urged that the Government and foreign trade interests unite in making a survey of our national assets in anticipation of the reconstruction era. Sources of supply of raw materials that must be imported and the exports which can be readily sold abroad are two subjects recommended for special investigation.

With full knowledge of these facts the mills and factories will be kept busy, labor will find employment, and the ships now being built will carry the Stars and Stripes to every corner of the world.

Congress must be liberal in making appropriations for promoting foreign trade through the diplomatic and consular services and treaties must be arranged and the tariff adjusted to meet the after-war conditions. The world will necessarily turn to the United States for manufactures because Europe cannot supply them, and the devastated sections in the war zone will look to us for the materials with which to rebuild. Opportunity is certainly knocking at our door.

New Features in This Issue

The constant call for prices of products needed in manufacturing processes has made it necessary for DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS to again add to its list of prices current, and in consequence to make slight changes in the make-up of the paper. Additions have been made in this issue to drugs, heavy chemicals and dyestuffs. In the new classification the coal-tar crudes have been listed separately from the intermediates under the general heading of dyestuffs.

Quotations on drugs and fine chemicals will be found on pages 14 and 15; heavy chemicals on pages 16 and 17; colors and dyestuffs on pages 18 and 19; and the foreign markets on pages 20 and 21. New incorporations, foreign trade opportunities, patents and trade marks, and imports and exports and similar features will be carried on the pages immediately following the markets. The imports and exports at other important ports will hereafter be published along with the statistics of the port of New York. It is proposed to constantly improve the statistical and news features of the paper and to give special attention to the needs of the trade in all lines of information which may have a direct bearing upon the markets covered by this paper.

Sulphuric Acid Output 6,500,000 Tons

*Production in 1917 Valued at More Than
\$86,000,000, Including All Grades*

THE quantity of sulphuric acid produced in 1917 was nearly twice as great as that produced in 1913, which may be taken as a normal before-the-war year.

The production of sulphuric acid in 1917 expressed in terms of acid of 50° B., was 5,967,551 short tons, valued at \$71,505,536, to which must be added 759,039 short tons of acids of strengths higher than 66° B. (which can not be calculated for comparison with acid of 50° B.), valued at \$16,034,545. The increase over 1916 in the production of acid expressed as 50° B. was therefore more than 325,000 short tons in quantity and \$8,800,000 in value, and the increase in the production of stronger acids was more than 315,000 short tons in quantity and \$5,225,000 in value. The value of the total production of sulphuric acid in 1917 was over \$14,000,000 more than in 1916.

The foregoing totals include by-product acid—that is, acid produced at copper and zinc smelters. The production of acid from this source in 1917, expressed as acid of 60° B., was 1,336,209 short tons, valued at \$14,516,104, to which must be added 119,048 short tons of acids of strengths higher than 66° B. (which can not be calculated as acid of 66° B.), valued at \$2,374,341.

Sulphur Ore Consumed

The following quantities and kinds of sulphur ore were used in making sulphuric acid in 1917:

	Sulphur	Pyrites	Gold and silver bearing pyrite and galena	Copper bearing sulphides	Zinc bearing sulphides
Domestic	463,364	376,955	17,380	708,502	584,100
Foreign	20,463	880,183	0	147,531	152,811
	483,827	1,257,138	17,380	856,033	736,911

In the column headed "Pyrites" are tabulated all the sulphide ores used that are not treated further for their content of copper, lead, zinc, gold or silver.

Statistics collected by the Geological Survey show that 221 plants in 33 States produced sulphuric acid in 1917. Of these, 139 produced acid of 50° B., 66 produced acid of 60° B., 60 produced acid of 66° B., and 38 produced acid of higher strengths. Pennsylvania and New Jersey produced sulphuric acid valued at more than \$10,000,000 each, and Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, and Georgia each produced sulphuric acid valued at more than \$5,000,000. The value of the total production of these six States amounted to over \$50,000,000, or considerably more than half of the entire value of the acid produced in the country.

Statistics received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that 4,287 short tons of sulphuric acid, valued at \$98,232, was imported into the United States in 1917; and that 31,771 short tons, valued at \$1,600,125, was exported.

Sulphur Output in 1917

Sulphur was produced in 1917 by eight mines, one in Louisiana, two each in Texas, Nevada, and Wyoming, and one in Colorado. To avoid revealing confidential reports precise statistics of the production of domestic sulphur must be withheld, but according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, the production in 1917 was roughly 50 per cent greater than in 1916 and the indications point to a still further increase in 1918.

Statistics received from the Bureau of Foreign and

Domestic Commerce show that 973 long tons of sulphur were imported into the United States in 1917 and that 152,831 long tons were exported. The imports of sulphur in 1917 were less than 5 per cent. of those in 1916, but the exports were more than 18 per cent. greater than in 1916 and were the largest ever made from this country in a single year. The total value of the sulphur exported in 1917 was \$3,504,661, which would indicate an average value for the sulphur of \$22.93 a ton.

Increase in Output of Pyrites

The pyrites industry showed an unsettled condition in 1917, due largely to uncertainty as to whether importation of foreign pyrites would be continued. In spite of this uncertainty, however, the domestic production was about 10 per cent. greater than in 1916. Statistics collected by the Geological Survey show a total production of 462,662 long tons, valued at \$2,485,435. The two States making the largest output were Virginia and California, which together produced nearly 300,000 long tons. The increase in the production in 1917 is due to an increase in the output of established mines rather than to contributions from many new mines. Though the war stimulated production somewhat less than had been expected, work was in progress on many new properties, which will doubtless still further increase the output.

The quantity of pyritic ore imported in 1917 was notably less than that imported in 1916 and was practically the same as that imported during the years preceding the war. The total imports of pyrites in 1917 were 967,340 long tons, valued at \$5,980,457. Of this quantity 214,115 long tons came from deposits in Canada and Newfoundland and 753,225 long tons from deposits in Spain and Portugal. The principal cause of the decline in the imports was the difficulty of obtaining ships to bring ore from Spain. An increase in the imports of pyrites from Canada is expected in 1918, but, on the other hand, a still greater decrease in the imports of ore from Spain is probable.

BRITISH CONTROL OF AMMONIA

A cablegram has been received by the Department of Commerce from Consul General Skinner, London, as follows:

"Minister of Munitions orders from June 1 no ammoniacal product shall be produced, except under license. This does not apply to crude ammoniacal liquor or sulphate of ammonia. This order provides that from June 1, no ammonia or ammoniacal product other than crude ammoniacal liquor or sulphate of ammonia shall be supplied to any person except under license. All producers and dealers are required to make returns respecting their business."

PRICE OF TOLUOL FIXED

The price of toluol has been fixed by the Government at \$1.50 per gallon in tank cars and \$1.55 a gallon in drums for all quantities released for non-military purposes. The action of the War Industries Board was taken to prevent profiteering. It is requested that information be sent to the Board in all cases where a higher price is demanded.

HOW ENGLAND MET DYESTUFF CRISIS

Dr. Herbert Levinstein Sold Dyes to American Textile Mills that British Orders for Khaki Might be Filled Promptly—Britain's Indigo Problem

Immediately on the outbreak of the war Dr. Herbert Levinstein, from his knowledge of the industry, foresaw that the War Office and the Admiralty would soon be in a very serious position unless the hitherto despised British dye-manufacturing trade could rise to the occasion, says the Manchester (England) *Guardian*. All the dyes hitherto used for navy blue and military khaki came from Germany. Dr. Levinstein saw that the cutting off of German dyes was a serious matter from a purely military point of view. Before you raise armies you must have uniforms.

It is not too much to say that if it had not been for this initiative on the part of the private manufacturer the War Office could not have been expected to discover the shortage of dyes and all that it meant for many months, and then more months would have gone by while experiments were being made and the manufacture got going. The inevitable result would have been to delay the equipment of Kitchener's armies. As it was, the production of the necessary dyes outran the production of fabrics by the cotton and woolen manufacturers. The surplus was enough to supply American contractors and practically all our allies. The War Office placed large contracts for equipment with American mills, and the American manufacturers immediately replied that they could only execute the orders if the Board of Trade would allow them to import the dyes from the British firm.

When the Belgian army was put into khaki all the dye required was supplied within a week by the same firm. They also supplied within a week all the khaki dye demanded for the Australian army and all the green dye for the Italian army when Italy came into the war. The Russian army was equipped largely from America, and the British firm supplied the dye. It also supplied a very large part of the dyes for the uniforms of the French army. Only a manufacturer and a chemist can understand what this enormous increase of output must have meant.

Another pressing problem was that of artificial indigo. To many Admiralty and War Office contractors indigo is the one really satisfactory dyestuff. A German firm had founded works at Ellesmere Port in 1907. It was equipped with plant for the actual manufacture of indigo, but the necessary intermediate product—phenyl glycine—was imported from Germany and was not manufactured in this country at all.

When the war began the Board of Trade considered that the manufacture of synthetic indigo was so complicated that no one in this country was capable of carrying it out. The works were therefore kept going under the German manager, and for a time supplied a little indigo, but the output gradually came to a stop.

In August, 1916, the Ellesmere Port Works were transferred to Messrs. Levinstein, with the duty of reopening the manufacture if possible. There were many difficulties. The scientific records of the works had been destroyed. Phenyl glycine was not to be obtained, and before operations could be begun phenyl glycine had to be made. Moreover, a new process for making it had to be discovered, for no chlor-acetic acid could be obtained for the ordinary process.

The problem was rapidly solved by the chemical staff in the research laboratory and the engineering staff in the factory. Within six weeks the first supplies of phenyl glycine on a large scale were produced, and the manufacture of synthetic indigo was begun. This took place in November, 1916, and syn-

thetic indigo came on the market in large quantities.

The plant has run continuously ever since, and the present requirements of the country for synthetic indigo are now being adequately met.

MANGANESE INTERESTS MERGED

The United States Manganese Corporation of Delaware, with a capital of 100,000 shares of 8% non-cumulative participating preferred and 600,000 shares of common stock, par value of each \$10 per share, has by options, leases, pledges and purchase acquired control of practically all the manganese deposits in Butte, Mont., and vicinity, and the independent manganese concentration plants in Montana. These plants in the aggregate, have the largest manganese concentration capacity in the United States.

The company controls the entire stock and bonds of the New York-Montana Testing & Engineering Co., operating a manganese concentration plant at Helena, and has also been pledged control of the Butte-Detroit Copper & Zinc Mining Co., operating the Ophir mine and Ophir mills at Butte.

It is officially stated that the properties acquired or to be acquired by the new company are under contract with the United States Steel Corporation to furnish manganese ores and concentrates for the various steel furnaces of the Corporation until Aug. 1, 1919, which contracts can be renewed for an additional twelve months. Under the terms the United States Manganese Corporation will furnish a minimum of 4,000 tons monthly, but the Steel Corporation will accept up to 10,000 tons monthly, and an additional quantity on 30 days' notice.

The officers of the new company are: John J. Edson, Jr., of Pittsburg, president; Ellery C. Wright, of Brockton, Mass., vice-president; Elmer Pfeil, of Pittsburg, secretary and James E. Simpson, of Methuen, Mass., treasurer. The board of directors will be composed of the officers and Sir Henry M. Pellatt, of Canada; J. Bruce Kremer and William J. Tuohy, of Butte, and Frank Eichelberger and Charles E. Fryberger, of Helena.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY IN APRIL

The factories of New York State employed a slightly smaller number of operatives in April than in the month previous, but increased the total payrolls in the same period. There were one per cent less workers on the payrolls and this decrease was shared by 8 of the 11 industry groups in the State. Stone and clay products—comprising lime, cement, plaster, brick and tile—showed a gain of three per cent. in number of employees, while chemicals and food manufacture had nearly one per cent. more workers. The metals group was one of those that suffered a decline, although it was less than one per cent.

Except for a slight decrease in one sub-division, the chemicals, oils and paints group reported increases for each line, totaling one per cent. more employees for all combined. As compared with April, 1917, the only decrease was that of 10 per cent. for paints, dyes and colors.

NEW MEXICAN CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

There has lately been organized in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, a company under the name of "Oficina General Ensayes" to conduct an assay office and chemical laboratory at 8 Avenida Lerdo. Modern apparatus has been installed. The machinery was mainly purchased in the United States. A splendid collection of Mexican ore specimens forms part of the office equipment. This new concern will be glad to receive catalogues and journals or any kind of printed matter relating to mining or chemical subjects, particularly those having reference to experiments with ores.

DRUG EXPORTS TO DENMARK

The War Trade Board announces that hereafter applications for licenses to export those commodities now being considered for exportation to Sweden and European Holland will be considered also for exportation to Denmark proper.

In the case of proposed shipments to Denmark, the prospective importer abroad first must obtain an import certificate from the Danish Merchants' Guild. When this certificate is received, the prospective importer will advise the exporters in the United States of the serial number. Applications for export licenses must be made on Application Form X, and the applicant must attach thereto the appropriate supplemental information sheets, and also Supplemental Information Sheet X-105, upon which must be noted the Danish Merchants' Guild import certificate serial number. Such shipments need not be consigned to the Danish Merchants' Guild, but may be consigned to an individual.

Licenses will be valid for shipment only on vessels flying the Danish flag. The list of commodities which will be considered for exportation includes metol, amidol and substitutes, bromine, hydrobromic acid, sodium bromide, alkaloids of opium, ammoniac compounds, ferric compounds, camomile, digitalis, nitrate of silver, salvarsan, kharsevan, arsenobillon, novocain, eucain, salicylic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, surgical and medical appliances other than appliances containing rubber, china, glassware, earthenware, saltcake, flower seeds except seeds of oil bearing plants, perfumery, but not essential oils, artists' material, excluding oils and turpentine, tooth brushes.

JAPAN'S IMPORTS INCREASING

Japanese merchandise imports are increasing at a much more rapid rate than exports, according to foreign trade statistics of the island empire, issued by Akira Den, financial agent of the Japanese government in New York. Combined imports and exports in the first quarter of the current year aggregated in value 787,832,216 yen (\$393,916,000), compared with 544,121,680 yen (\$272,060,000) in the corresponding period of 1917.

Total imports were valued at 390,516,013 yen (\$195,258,000) for the quarter, an increase of 164,118,525 yen (\$82,058,000), compared with a year ago. Total exports aggregated a value of \$397,316,203 yen (\$198,658,000), an increase of 79,592,011 yen (\$39,796,000) in the corresponding period of 1917. The excess of exports over imports for the three months was 6,800,190 yen (\$3,400,000), compared with 91,326,704 yen (\$45,663,000) in the first quarter of last year.

CRUDE DRUG STANDARD CHANGED

A leading Philadelphia house interprets the definition of *viburnum prunifolium*, U. S. P., as given in the ninth revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, page 487, to mean that this product may be either the bark of the tree or the bark of the root, or the two barks mixed. There has always been a wide difference between the price of black haw bark of the tree and black haw bark of root.

The eighth revision of the Pharmacopoeia, page 499, defined *viburnum prunifolium* as the dried bark of the root of *viburnum prunifolium* Linne or of *virburnum Lentago* Linne (fam. caprifoliaceae). The ninth revision, page 487, describes *viburnum prunifolium* as the dried bark of *viburnum prunifolium* Linne or of *virburnum Lentago* Linne (fam. caprifoliaceae), without the presence or admixture of more than 5 per cent. of wood or other foreign matter.

HOW CONSERVATION OF ALCOHOL, SUGAR AND GLYCERIN IS VIEWED BY TRADE**American Drug Manufacturers Association Points out Effect of Changes in Medical Formulae—Dr. Dohme to Study the Glycerin Situation**

In the United States Official Bulletin of May 2, there appears a brief statement by Dr. Martin of the conclusions reached by the conference held April 12 to discuss the necessity of conserving alcohol, sugar, and glycerin in medicine, a summary of which was published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

"In view," the statement reads, "of the importance of alcohol, sugar, and glycerin in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and of the limited possibilities for the conservation of alcohol and sugar therein, it was deemed advisable to refrain at this time from recommending the conservation of sugar and alcohol in so far as their use in pharmaceutical preparations is concerned." Dr. Martin goes on to say that the matter of the conservation of glycerin will be further studied.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association gives further details of the conference in a bulletin just issued which says:

Behind this statement is an interesting story. Under date of March 19, the Food Administration circulated a letter calling the attention of physicians to the campaign of F. Upsher Smith of St. Paul to conserve alcohol, sugar and glycerin by recommending the adoption of infusions, decoctions and solid forms of medication in place of elixirs, syrups, fluid extracts and tinctures.

This course appealed to the War Service Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association as such a radical departure from the prevalent method of prescribing that they judged it advisable to request the Council of National Defense to call a conference of all interested government officials with a view to considering the wisdom of this propaganda. Accordingly on April 12, a meeting was called at which were present A. Homer Smith, of the Council of National Defense, who acted as chairman; Doctors Ewing, Alsberg and Kebler of the Department of Agriculture; Messrs. Reuter, Hughes and Merrill of the Food Administration, Major J. K. Mitchell of the U. S. Signal Corps, L. L. Summers of the War Industries Board; and Messrs. Dohme and Eldred of the Committee on Standards and Deterioration of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

In connection with the proposed change of formulae to conserve alcohol, sugar and glycerin extensively discussed by F. Upsher Smith in the drug journals, Dr. Dohme pointed out that it is easy to work out the proposed changes on paper but that it would require time to determine whether or not even the slightest reduction of one of the substances might not materially affect both the therapeutic strength of the preparation and also its keeping qualities. He showed that the formulas of the U. S. P. are the result of fifty years' experience and, in most cases, the survivors are the fit ones that give the full strength of the essential preparations in the solution. Physicians, he said, have learned by experience the dosage that gives the desired therapeutic effect and any widespread change in formulae, with its resultant change in strength of preparations, would inject uncertainty into the practice of medicine.

Mr. Summers of the War Industries Board settled the question of the necessity of conserving alcohol in pharmaceuticals by saying that there is no necessity for conserving alcohol in medicinal preparations. The

amount conserved would be very small, he said, and there is plenty of alcohol for all essential purposes. In this connection he stated that if the amount of damaged corn corresponds to the amount for the past six or eight years, the country can continue to produce alcohol and he added that at present there is a big surplus of damaged corn that can be used for no other purpose.

When sugar was considered it developed that the amount used in medicinal preparations represents about two-tenths of one per cent. of the amount used by confectioners and it was agreed that this quantity was too insignificant to warrant an attempt at conservation measures.

Glycerin proved the one item of the three on which it seemed at all advisable to consider conservation, as there is a possibility of a stringency before the year is out and the amounts of this substance used for medicinal purposes is relatively large. Dr. Dohme, therefore, agreed for the Committee on Standards and Deterioration of the American Drug Manufacturers Association to undertake a study of medicinal preparations both official and unofficial for the purpose of conserving glycerin in them wherever they found it safe and advisable to do so.

Dr. Eldred, however, expressed the position of the Conference on this matter when he said: "I think we all feel that there are other steps which can be taken to meet a glycerin shortage besides affecting a change in medicinal products. Such other steps should be taken first. Every possible means of saving glycerin should be exhausted before the pharmaceutical industry is touched. We feel that at some time, perhaps not this year, or next, or the year after that, but we don't think this applies to the present, the situation may arise that will make it necessary to touch pharmaceutical products. But we don't anticipate that anything will be done about it immediately."

"ROYAL CHIEF CHEMIST" INTERNED

Dr. August Richter, a chemist, who has desk room in an office at 253 Broadway, was examined by Capt. Roger B. Hull of the Enemy Alien Bureau in the Federal Building on Saturday. He was graduated from the University of Breslau, Germany, and is a German army reservist. Richter was arrested at his home at Shrub Oak, near Peekskill, Westchester County. Because of his pro-German utterances much ill feeling against him existed in the community and the attention of the Federal authorities was called to him first when Sheriff C. A. Nossitter of Westchester County sent deputy sheriffs to protect him.

At the outbreak of the European war, Dr. Richter lived at 1777 Broadway, this city. His card then bore the following: "Dr. A. Richter, royal chief pharmacist and chemist in reserve, German army."

Richter took out his first naturalization papers in 1915. He told Capt. Hull that he did not regret that he is not an American citizen, "I still feel the same loyalty to Germany as before," he said. "My conscience has adjusted itself to the refusal of this country to complete my naturalization and now that the United States has entered the war I do not want my papers."

In explaining his refusal to buy Liberty bonds, Richter said he has four brothers in the German Army. Richter has been in America nine years. He told Capt. Hull that if a German army landed in the United States he would keep his oath as a German soldier and report with the colors. He will be interned.

The Electro Chemical Company, Salisbury, N. C., is considering plans for the immediate reconstruction of its caustic soda and bleaching powder plant, recently destroyed by fire with loss of \$14,000.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Red Cross Committee of the chemical, drug and paint district of which William S. Gray is chairman has made a report of contributions to the General Committee of the various trades of which J. P. Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co., is chairman, showing the following amounts listed up to Saturday night, May 25:

U. S. Carbide & Carbon Co.....	\$250,000
U. S. Indus. Alcohol Co.....	50,000
General Chemical Co.....	50,000
Merck & Co.....	25,000
National Aniline & Chem. Co.....	25,000
Distillers Securities Co.....	31,000
Mutual Chemical	15,000
Chas. Pfizer & Co.....	15,000
American Agricultural Chemical Co.....	12,500
American Dyewood Co.....	10,000
Fred. Bredt & Co.....	10,000
H. A. Metz & Co.....	10,000
International Agricultural Corp.....	10,000
H. J. Baker & Bro.....	7,500
W. S. Gray & Co.....	5,000
Baker Castor Oil Co.....	5,000
Celluloid Company	5,000
Maas & Waldstein	5,000
Roessler & Hasslacher.....	5,000
A. Klipstein & Co.....	5,000
Aetna Explosives Co.....	4,000
Wing & Evans.....	3,000
Phosphate Mining Co.....	3,000
Church & Dwight Co.....	3,000
Binney & Smith.....	2,500
Richards & Co.....	2,500
Grasselli Chemical Co.....	2,500
Lehn & Fink	2,500
Battelle & Renwick.....	2,000
Chlorine Products Co.....	2,000
Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.....	1,000
Stein, Hall & Co.....	1,000
Fred L. Lavenburg.....	1,000
Edward Hills & Sons.....	1,000
Tech Bros	1,000
Dodge & Olcott Co.....	1,000
Perth Amboy Chemical Works.....	1,000
Kuttruff, Pickhard & Co.....	1,000
Ultra Marine Co.....	1,000
National Sulphur Co.....	1,000
Marx & Rawolle.....	1,000
George Lueders Co.....	1,000
Sharp & Dohme.....	1,000
E. R. Squibb & Sons.....	1,000
Pitcher Lead Co.....	500
R. W. Greeff & Co.....	500
Fred L. Lavenburg Co.....	500
Bernhard C. Hesse.....	500
Fritzsche Bros.	500
F. E. Watermeyer.....	500
Heine & Co.....	500
Thurston & Braidich.....	500
National Milk Sugar Co.....	500
John Campbell & Co.....	500
Coronet Phosphate Co.....	500
Chas. L. Huisking.....	500
Antoine Chiris Co.....	500
Miscellaneous	5,350

The International Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been operating a ferro-silicon plant for war purposes during the past week having been granted a special permit by the City Council. The Council now has under consideration an ordinance prohibiting the operation of such plants in certain sections.

Effect of War on China Trade

Export and Import Business Hampered by New York-Shanghai Exchange Problem

By J. J. KEEGAN, Managing Director, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.

IT was some little time after the war started before I found a real, definite effect on Far Eastern trade. Of course, we had known for some months that "something" was wrong, but we couldn't say exactly what it was.

True, gold exchange had reacted unfavorably on silver, but in this country of marked exchange fluctuations that did not indicate any particular condition. There was always the fifty-fifty chance that it would react the other way at any time. And, from an office window there seemed to be just as many ships entering and leaving port. No official figures had been published at the time of which I write; and in those days it was so easy to discount newspaper "exaggerations"!

After quietly watching conditions for a time I started on a trail of investigation which has uncovered some interesting findings. Mazes of charts, graphs and statistics have been encountered; but none of them demonstrates that the war has had any definite effect on China trade as a whole. Business in some lines has improved, but seemingly at the expense of other lines; just as the United States has increased its Oriental business at the expense of the European nations.

The following figures show the China import and export trade with the United States and with the world from 1909 to 1916. The values given are in Haikuan Taels, the official Customs valuation of the country. The actual gold value is not pertinent and the figures may be taken simply as units for comparison.

	U. S. Imports	Whole World	U. S. Exports	Whole World
1909	32,606,549	413,158,067	32,446,245	338,992,814
1910	24,799,494	462,964,894	32,288,831	380,833,328
1911	40,822,853	471,503,493	33,965,679	377,338,166
1912	36,197,671	473,097,031	35,049,902	370,520,403
1913	35,427,198	570,162,557	37,680,801	403,305,546
1914	41,231,654	589,241,382	40,213,065	356,226,629
1915	37,043,440	454,475,719	60,579,257	418,861,164
1916	53,823,799	516,406,995	72,080,705	481,797,366

Of course, a marked increase in World trade is shown for the period 1915-1916. But in view of the 1909-10-11 figures, the 1916 value would seem more nearly a return to normal progress—giving due credit for the cumulative value of foreign trade. It must be borne in mind that while China is, potentially, probably the world's greatest market, it is undeveloped to a state unthinkable to any save those with a first hand knowledge of the country.

The greatest factor indicated by the chart given is the position of the United States with regard to China trade. The 1914-1916 figures clearly show an outside effect—the war. The reactions are too marked to suggest other more normal causes. On Imports, the decrease from 1914 to 1915 may be put partly to the general demoralization of all business about that time and partly to its consequent effect of cheapening silver, thus making imported goods cost more in local currencies. The 1916 increase may be credited to the advance in silver, and also to American enterprise and the more recent policy of American firms going after foreign trade. The fact that usual large European supplies were cut off must also be considered.

The greatly increased Export percentages to the United States for 1914-1916 may be taken approximately for the same reasons as for the Import trade, but simply inverted. Perhaps greater credit is due in this case for American concerns establishing Far Eastern houses, with undoubted increased trade direct with America.

I refer to the matter of silver prices in the second preceding paragraph. This is the vital point in China trade at present. The difference between New York and London exchange—that is, the day-to-day difference—is so slight as almost to be a negligible factor. Imagine, though, the bearing of New York-Shanghai exchange on Import or Export transactions when, as an instance, one day last September (1917), it changed over three and one-half per cent.!

The entire Far Eastern (silver) exchange question is so intricate that it cannot be detailed here. It is enough to recall that silver is not now so much a coin as a commodity, with a gold value nearly twice what it was in 1915. Discounting advanced freight and manufacturing costs, China Import and Export values have varied directly with the price of silver. It is useless to expand upon that statement. These variations, with their effects on business, are direct results of the war, with its unprecedented demand for silver.

IMPORTS OF OIL SEED AT HULL

Imports of oil seed into Hull, England, for the first quarter of 1918, with figures for the corresponding period of 1917, were as follows, according to data compiled by the Hull Chamber of Commerce:

		January to March, 1917	January to March, 1918
Oilseeds			
Linseed	.....quarters	250,861	62,612
Rapeseed	.....do	104,324	12,913
Castor beans	.....do	79,091	43,422
Cotton seed:			
Egyptian	.....tons	47,543	13,362
Other	.....do	13,563	.....
Soya beans	.....tons	2,022	.....
Palm kernels	.....tons	26,004	2,173
Peanuts	.....quarters	8,128	.....

The total imports of oil seeds for the quarter was about 87,000 tons less than for the first quarter of 1917. During the same period importations of oil cakes amounted to 700 tons against 14,102 tons in 1917.

Bombay linseed opened the year at £30 (\$146) per ton, the Government controlled maximum price, and has remained the same up to date. There have been no sales in River Plata linseed.

Egyptian cotton seed opened the year at £19 (\$92.46) per ton, the Government controlled maximum price, where it has remained. There have been no sales in Bombay cottonseed.

Linseed oil has remained at £58 (\$282.26) per ton, the Government controlled maximum price, throughout the quarter.

There have been no sales of refined cottonseed oil reported. No exports have been recorded.

PRODUCTION OF QUEBRACHO EXTRACT

The potential production of quebracho extract by the companies operating in Argentina and Paraguay is about 230,000 metric tons per annum, and in 1917 the actual production, nearly all of which was exported, amounted to 117,000 tons. The difference between the potential and actual productions, or 113,000 tons, could be produced and exported provided shipping was available and the various factories were able to secure a price for their product that would make their operations profitable. Quebracho extract is produced by 18 companies operating in Argentina and Paraguay.

The most important of the quebracho extract producers is the Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Co., whose offices are located at Alsina, 269, Buenos Aires. This company, which has a capital of 15,000,000 gold pesos, is not only the largest producer of quebracho extract in the country, but also buys the product of other factories, which it sells in the United States and Europe. In 1916 and 1917 it had an agreement with practically all of the factories in the country for their production, and it is understood that this agreement was made with the approval of the British Government in order that exports of quebracho extract could be controlled and that the product might not be obtained by concerns in Germany and Austria. In 1917 the Forestal Co. exported 102,000 tons of extract out of the total of 117,000 tons that went from Argentina and Paraguay.

The agreement was regarded as quite satisfactory by the producers, as during its existence the price of quebracho extract reached \$190 United States currency per ton, as compared with the present price of \$90. Some of the producers, however, were not satisfied with the arrangement and it was not renewed for 1918, with the result that there has been a great deal of competition, prices have fallen, and many of the factories have been compelled to discontinue operations. The lack of shipping has also caused a decline in exports, and for the first three months of 1918 the shipments reached only 20,000 tons.

The manager of the Forestal Co. stated that there would be no question about Argentina and Paraguay being able to produce 200,000 tons of quebracho extract provided there was a market for this quantity. The exportation of quebracho logs to the United States to be used for the manufacture of extract in that country in 1917 was 95,000 tons, which is equivalent to 25,000 to 30,000 tons of extract.

CANADIAN BAN ON EXTRACTS

The Ontario (Canada) act prohibiting the sale of flavoring extracts at retail except in bottles containing not more than 2½ ounces has been made effective by the enactment of a law making the sale of larger quantities a criminal offense. Manufacturers, merchants, druggists, or other persons who sell flavoring extracts or essences are required to keep a record of the names and addresses of all purchasers. Sales in larger quantities than 2½ ounces may be made to druggists, manufacturers, public institutions, wholesale dealers, and certain others engaged in trade or business, but records must be kept in the same form as for retail sales.

The restrictions do not apply to preparations containing less than 2½ per cent. of proof spirits. The sale of extracts or essences of ginger is subject to special regulations, the quantity that may be sold to one purchaser being limited to 2 ounces. In filling orders for the Canadian trade every precaution should be taken that the new law is complied with, as strict enforcement is anticipated.

GERMANY'S DYESTUFF SUBSIDIES

The many ways by which the German Government lends aid to dyestuff manufacturers, enabling them to sell their products at cost or less in the United States, is explained by Alexander Alexander in a letter to the *New York Times*, in which he says:

Suppose you need five intermediates to produce a dyestuff. Three of these may be used for explosives or for war purposes, and the Government directs you to produce five times as much of these three intermediates as you need for the dye consumption, and they pay you 300 or 400 per cent. profit on this part of the making up of that dyestuff. I do not think you need any more protection, and you certainly can undersell a competitor who has not Government subsidy, for that is what it amounts to in practice.

For instance, in the making of green crystals, toluol is required. When you nitrate toluol, you get TNT. Now if a green crystal maker produces 1,000 pounds of toluol per day, and sells 800 pounds to the Government at four times what it cost him, the 200 pounds he uses would cost him nothing and he would have some money over, which money he could use in his laboratories and in foreign countries to sell cheaper whenever any local competition arose; and that is what they did, and, while the rest of the civilized Governments talked about protecting their manufacturers, Germany did it in an invisible manner to her own benefit and interest and to the detriment of others.

PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHATE ROCK

The phosphate rock industry, which suffered severely in 1915 and 1916 by the war in Europe, made a strong recovery in 1917. In spite of the shortage of railroad cars and fuel oil that affected the output of the eastern fields the quantity of phosphate rock marketed in 1917, according to R. W. Stone, U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 2,584,287 long tons, valued at \$7,771,084, as compared with 1,982,385 tons, valued at \$5,896,993, in 1916.

A notable feature of the year was the increase in production in the Western States, where there are now four producers instead of only one or two and the output was considerably greater than in any previous year. It is expected that the output from the Rocky Mountain phosphate fields will continue to grow, for the rock is of high grade and abundant, and the demand for it should increase as the country on the Pacific slope is developed.

The demand on the United States to supply food not only for herself but for her allies, in larger quantity than ever before, means intensive agriculture and the use of great quantities of fertilizers. Phosphate rock should be produced in 1918 in greater quantity than in 1917, and the output may approximate pre-war tonnage.

ANTIMONY OUTPUT OF HUNAN

The production of antimony in Hunan Province, China, fell off in 1917 and exports decreased owing to lower prices. Antimony valued at \$2,681,190 was exported to the United States in 1916, compared with \$1,500,000 in 1915.

The quantity exported in 1916 amounted to 4,762 long tons. During 1917, 1,135 long tons valued at \$245,672 (U. S. currency), and 2,157 long tons, valued at 454,836 Hankow taels, were exported to the United States. The customs statistics for 1917 give the following total exports from the port of Changsha to all countries: Antimony, crude, 42,665,733 pounds, valued at \$2,252,807; antimony ore, 201,600 pounds, valued at \$9,394; and antimony regulus, 29,608,267 pounds, valued at \$3,258,712.

Huge Profits of German Companies in U. S.

Alien Property Custodian Declares Returns of Funds to Germany Would Be Unconscionable

THE publication of a partial list of enemy-owned corporations taken over by the Alien Property Custodian has awakened interest in the surprising number of chemical and dyestuff concerns in the United States dominated by German industrial interests with headquarters in the Fatherland. Evidences of this condition are found on every hand. In spite of the dissolution of companies like the Badische with branches in a dozen leading cities, the sales force organized by German managers, educated in German universities and trained in German factories, continue to solicit business here. The Badische Company was dissolved by consent of the Secretary of State of New York, last week, but its property and assets were taken over by a recently incorporated company which continues the business. The sales forces of several German companies continue to spread German dyestuff propaganda in the hope of holding American trade, one company going so far as to place the labels of German firms on packages of dyestuffs made in America.

Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, is alive to the situation and recently sounded a warning note which Congress should consider. He said:

"In the case of nearly two hundred corporations, running the entire gamut of American industry, the Alien Property Custodian has taken over a majority interest formerly held by German capital. The enemy stock has been transferred into the name of the Alien Property Custodian. Directors and managers representing this stock have been installed and the properties are being operated with the same degree of efficiency and with the same profit to the stockholders as heretofore.

"As a result, I have had this peculiar and, I may say, disquieting experience. I have sat in Washington and watched these great enemy corporations under my management earn enormous profits growing out of the very war conditions for which their owners and their owners' friends in Germany are directly responsible, and I face the possibility of piling up these inordinate profits for distribution after the war to the very persons to whom, under the circumstances, it would be immoral and unconscionable for them to go.

"The Government finds itself with a large organization at its own expense preserving property which was placed here originally as a hostile act looking to the conquest of America. We may be put in the position of rewarding hostile acts by generous returns under our management of the capital invested. Or, if the Congress shall conclude at the termination of the war to deny to the owners the profits which have been made certain by the war which Germany has thrust upon the world, there is still a possibility that when the war is over these properties will be restored to their owners and Germany will be permitted to go on where she left off in building a great industrial and commercial army to aid her in some future plan of conquest. Shall we permit it?

"In determining upon a policy we have got to remember that these enemy estates naturally fall into two classes which must be treated differently because the motives which brought the investments here are entirely different in each class. In the first class are the investments of individual German subjects in

American enterprises. These are usually in small amounts. In such cases our course seems perfectly clear. Investments of that character should not be disturbed except to the extent of making certain that no return or income from them may be made available to the owners in order to lend aid and comfort to the enemy during the war. Shares of stock, bonds and other forms of investment of this character are taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, their earnings collected and deposited in the Treasury and the securities themselves retained in the custody of American banking institutions as depositories to await such distribution in kind as the Congress may determine after the war.

"But there is a second class of enemy investments in this country which from its very nature requires quite different treatment. That is the investment which marks an outpost of German Kultur; the investment which stands in the trenches dug into the soil of American industry and commerce for the purpose of weakening American control of American resources. It is the investment of the great financial, industrial and commercial powers of Germany in what amounts to American branches of German business concerns. These American branches are generally American corporations in which the enemy owns the predominating interest and therefore exercises full control.

"How complacently we have permitted this to be done, how foolishly we have even encouraged it to be done and how fatal it might have proven to the financial, industrial and commercial independence of the United States we have only lately come to realize.

"I would let Germany understand now that her plan has dismally failed. I would let her understand now that no matter how long she fights, or what sacrifice she makes, or what price she pays, however much territory she may conquer, there is one place which she will never soil again with the tramp of the marching legions of her industrial army. That is the United States of America. I would divorce utterly and forever all German capital from American industry."

COLOR-MAKING PLANT ENJOINED

The Utilities By-Products Chemical Company, of Newark, has been restrained by an order issued by Vice-Chancellor Lane from manufacturing products under certain formulas transferred by William N. Kohlins to the Crown Chemical and Color Company.

According to the papers in the case, Kohlins, while general manager of the Crown Chemical and Color Company, transferred to that concern his formulas for the production of satin white. He later went with the Utility By-Products Chemical Company and it was to prohibit the manufacture of this formula that the suit was brought.

SALT PLANT TO COST \$6,000,000

The Cleveland Salt Company has bought land near Lorain, O., for a plant which will produce salt and by-products used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals. The investment will be close to \$6,000,000. The company will build homes for the employees and construct sidings from the railroad. The land purchased comprises 250 acres. Several hundred men are employed in construction of buildings.

Business Brevities

A chloride factory at Mannheim on the Rhine was destroyed by bombs dropped by British airmen, last week.

It is rumored in the trade that all sulphur mines in operation will be taken over soon by the Government.

Alfred G. Belden, 71 years old, founder of A. G. Belden & Co., dealers in animal and fish oils, is dead. He was born in New London, Conn.

Fire, on May 19, destroyed a portion of the sulphuric acid plant of the Steel Cities Chemical Company, Ensley, near Birmingham, Ala.

Nitrate of soda is supplied to the essential industries by a pooling arrangement with importers which keeps the price uniform, although it changes from time to time.

Benjamin E. Taylor, of B. E. Taylor & Co., 56 Pine Street, died last week. He was born in Washington, D. C., in 1870, and had been identified with the chemical trade all his life.

The Air Reduction Company, Halliday Street, Jersey City, N. J., has taken out a building permit for the erection of a new one-story steel factory building at 160 Halliday Street, to cost \$10,500.

The Seldner & Enequist Company, 86 Hausman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturer of chemicals, has filed notice of an increase in its capital from \$50,000 to \$120,000, to provide for business extensions.

The Mifflin Chemical Corporation, Delaware and Tasker Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., has had plans prepared for the erection of a new boiler plant at Front and Mifflin Street. Frank E. Hahn, 1112 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is architect.

The suit of the Bough Chemical Company against the Davison Chemical Company, of Baltimore, for \$500,000 damages because of failure to deliver sulphuric acid is on trial in the Supreme Court for the third time.

Kunhart & Co. are to take over the contracts of Madero Bros. The creditors have ratified certain payments to the attorneys for the receivers. The assets of Madero Bros. were sold at auction on Friday, May 24.

Samson Rosenblatt, 89 Fulton Street, obtained judgment against the D. Shor Company for \$1,067 for damages on a contract for delivery of saccharin valued at \$1,667. Mr. Rosenblatt declared in his complaint that some of the packages delivered contained only granulated sugar.

The Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook Road, Bound Brook, N. J., is said to be considering the construction of new additions to its plant to cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000 to provide for increased capacity.

The Western Dry Color Company, 608 West Fifty-second Street, Chicago, Ill., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new two-story addition to its plant, about 45 x 60 feet. Rawley Brothers, 810 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, are the contractors.

TARIFF ON FUSTIN

Overruling a protest of Innis, Speiden & Co., of this city, the Board of United States General Appraisers holds that the broad language of Group III, section 500, of the act of September 8, 1916, covering all colors, dyes and stains, "not otherwise provided for in this title, when obtained, derived or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I and II," requires classification of fustin, "a compound of fustic extract and about 3½ per cent. of diazo benzene," under that act, because the diazo benzene therein is a product of coal tar among those provided for in Groups I and II; the words "in part" removing any question as to the amount of diazo benzene discussed in the Ross case, G. A. 8041 (32 Treas. Dec. 310), and the case of Innis, Speiden & Co., G. A. 7611 (27 Treas. Dec. 286). The importers claimed classification under paragraph 30 of the Tariff Act as an extract of vegetable origin.

AMENDMENTS TO DYESTUFF TARIFF

The Tariff Commission sent to the House, last week, a report on the investigation recently made into the dyestuff situation and suggested several amendments to the law. A bill will be introduced at this session covering the chief points suggested by the Commission. One suggestion deals with concentrated dyes and if adopted will prevent the importation of products which are stronger than the commercial standard and which heretofore have escaped paying duty in proportion to the value. Dyes were imported from Germany before the war in this concentrated form and then diluted for commercial use. Other paragraphs in the law have been clarified and manufacturers believe the changes will prove of benefit to the industry after the war.

CONSIGNMENT OF SWISS COLORS

A consignment of Swiss colors received during the week included wool green S, patent blues and auramines. They arrived on the steamship David Lloyd George which was a month overdue. It is probable that it will be several days before these stocks reach the open market because of damage to a part of the cargo, the goods being held up pending insurance adjustment. How the damage was caused or to what extent the dyes were affected could not be learned.

It was hoped that the David Lloyd George would bring a supply of rhodamine, which is very scarce in the New York market, but it is not believed there is any of this material aboard. The Swiss wool green S is in especially strong demand at this time, with prices firm at \$7.25@7.50 a pound.

PRICE OF ZINC FIXED

President Wilson has fixed the price of zinc for a period until next September as follows:

Grade A, 12 cents; plate f. o. b. plant, 14 cents; sheet f. o. b. plant, 15 cents. The prices are subject to the usual trade discounts and differentials in effect on February 13 last.

The price was fixed under an agreement with the industry by which producers will not reduce wages. It will be the same for the public, the Allies and the Government. The war Industries Board will direct distribution to prevent zinc from falling into the hands of speculators. Producers pledged themselves to exert every effort to keep up production to insure an adequate supply.

URGES NEED OF NATIONAL TRADE-MARK

The need of a national trade-mark was urged recently at the spring meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at Chicago, a special address on the subject being delivered by Chauncey P. Carter, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, who had an important part in drafting the National Trade-Mark Bill now before Congress.

"One reason why a national trade-mark would be of great benefit to the American manufacturers," explained Mr. Carter, "is because there is so much legalized piracy of private trade-marks in foreign markets. The average manufacturer in this country does not consider export business until he has begun to exhaust the possibilities of the home market.

"In the meantime it never occurs to him that he ought to protect his trade-mark in foreign countries. A New York exporter purchases some products and sends them to a certain country in South America. The buyer there finds that they will sell well and writes back to the New York exporter for an exclusive agency. Naturally, the exporter is not able to give him an exclusive agency nor is he anxious to put him in direct touch with the manufacturer.

"The South American merchant finds that the manufacturer's trade-mark is not registered in his country, so he takes out a registration in his own name. Some years later the manufacturer decides to enter the export field; he inserts advertisements in export journals and soon secures an order from a reputable concern in that same South American country. The order is accepted and the goods shipped, but when they reach their destination they are confiscated and held upon complaint of the other merchant, who cites his trade-mark registration as proof of his ownership of the mark, also adducing evidence to show that he was the first user of the mark in his country. And he has the law on his side.

"If we had a national trade-mark, owned and protected by our Government, this American manufacturer could outwit the pirate merchant by merely substituting the national trade-mark for his private mark on all shipments to that country."

PERU'S NEW INFORMATION BUREAU

The Commercial Information Bureau, recently established by the Peruvian Government, at Lima, is to have as complete a library of trade information as possible, and needs library periodicals, catalogues, and descriptive literature from American publishers and manufacturers. There is at present a demand for literature on the subject of containers for vegetables, milk, or drugs, made of paper, glass, and tin. A representative of the Ministry of Fomento says he knows of a demand for machinery used in the manufacture of compressed cement tile and imitation marble or mosaics for floors and stairways and wishes literature on this subject. He further states that he knows of a number of places where Pelton wheels could be disposed of, and he desires catalogues and literature of these also.

It is requested that trade and industrial journals, catalogues, directories, and descriptive booklets be sent direct to the "Ministerio de Fomento, Seccion de Industrias, Lima, Peru."

LIGHTING DESTROYS PLANT

The Retanno chemical plant, a subsidiary of the Du Pont Company at Gibbstown, N. J., was struck by lightning on Tuesday and three tons of nitro-glycerine were blown up. The loss is estimated at \$80,000.

Trade Notes & Personals

Five junior women in the chemistry course of the University of Wisconsin have volunteered to spend the Summer vacation doing men's work in a large iron works.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., have brought suit in the Supreme Court against Raymond W. Fish, for \$1,268 for non-payment for goods delivered in November and subsequent months.

B. S. Brown, known for eight years in Savannah as a leading chemist, has accepted a position in Brunswick, as general manager of the Georgia Rosin Products Company, and will assume charge on May 20.

C. A. Grasselli, head of the Grasselli Chemical Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, discovered that the flag being carried by the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve force at the receiving station, did not belong to the local company, but was the property of the machine gun battery that occupied the building before the war. Mr. Grasselli presented the naval force with a silk battalion flag.

Gustavus Ober, vice-president of the G. Ober & Sons Company, died of heart disease on a train, last week, while on his way to visit four of his sons who are stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Mr. Ober's active work was with the banking house of Gustavus Ober & Co., but he was also interested in the fertilizer business established by his father. He was 60 years old.

Consul General Alfred A. Winslow reports from Auckland, New Zealand, that there seems to be a good opening in that country for low-grade explosives for agricultural purposes, and has transmitted a list of dealers in this line in Auckland, copies of which can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices by referring to file No. 100231.

"Government business must take precedence in federal courts in time of war," declared Judge Rellstab in United States District Court, recently, in explaining why there might be delay in considering the application for an injunction brought by the Nulomoline Company of New York against the P. Lorillard Company of Jersey City, alleged to be using a certain secret formula, the property of the Nulomoline concern, for the manufacture of tobacco.

The output of aluminum salts in the United States in 1917 was 198,452 short tons, which is a decrease of 28 per cent. from the quantity made in 1916, as reported by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The production of alum decreased considerably, but the production of aluminum sulphate increased. The price of these chemicals shows a considerable increase, the average price of all alum sold in 1917 being \$51.60 a short ton and that of aluminum sulphate \$32.15 a short ton.

The International Salt Co. reports for the year ended Feb. 28, last, total net profits of \$835,901, compared with \$667,439 in the preceding twelve months. Combined gross earnings of the company were \$1,231,546, after deducting all operating, maintenance and administration expenses, depletion and depreciation charges, insurance and taxes, including reserve of \$204,712 for estimated Federal income, war income and war excess profits taxes. This compares with \$1,134,681 in the year ended Feb. 28, 1917, when no reserve was made for the war taxes.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

QUININE AND SALTS AGAIN ADVANCED

Many Essential Oils Higher—Insoluble Saccharin Declines 50 Cents a Pound—Wild Ginseng Root Higher—Castor Oil Embargoes

Quinine was the feature of the market, advancing 15c. an ounce. Higher prices were announced for the salts, also. Crude drugs are strong owing to scant supplies. Seeds, herbs and leaves have been rather unsettled and trading lacked animation. Cumin and dill seeds are lower. Juniper berries scored an advance. Flowers of all descriptions remain firm, except Hungarian chamomile and powdered insect varieties which are lower. Botanical drugs are strong. There were sharp advances in wild eastern ginseng root and rhubarb. Hydroquinone is higher. Insoluble saccharin, U. S. P., was lowered 50c. on some brands. Essential oils ruled strong with geranium varieties, wintergreen, sweet birch, true leaves, and crude amber oil higher at the close. Advices from Paris are to the effect that it is impossible to get freight room for essential or synthetic oils destined for the United States.

Exports of castor oil from British India have been prohibited to all destinations except the United Kingdom. Argentina has also placed an embargo on castor oil.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Aloin, U. S. P., 5c	Oil of Geranium, African
Aloes Gum, Cape, 2c	Rose, 81
Ammoniac Gum, Tears, 5c	Oil of Wintergreen, Sweet
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 5c	Birch, 30c
Ginseng Root, Wild Eastern, 52	Oil of Wintergreen, True
Hydroquinone, 70c	Leaves, 45c
Oil of Amber, Crude, 95c	Pepper Singapore, White 1 1/4c
Oil of Erigeron, 15c	Quinine, 15c
Oil of Geranium, Bourbon, 75c	Rhubarb Root, High Dried, 15c
	Turmeric Root, Madras, 1c

Declined

Amyl Acetate, 10c	Glycerin, C. P., Drums,
Chillies, Mombasa, 1c	Cans, 1/2c
Cloves, Amboynas, 1 1/4c	Menthol, Japanese, 5c
	Saccharin, U. S. P., Insoluble, 50c

Aloin, U.S.P.—Prices were advanced 5c to 95c@98c a pound owing to smaller supplies and a strong inquiry.

Aloes, Cape—Holders raised prices 2c to 17c@18c a pound as a result of an increased scarcity and steadier primary markets.

Amber Oil, Crude—Prices scored a sharp gain of 95c to \$2.25@\$2.50 a pound, owing to scarcity of supplies and better demand. Rectified oil also advanced 75c to \$2.50@\$2.75 a pound.

Ammoniac Gum, Tears—Owing to smaller offerings as a result of diminished stocks, prices were raised 5c to 95c@\$1 a pound.

Amyl Acetate—Quotations were lowered 10c to \$5.35 @\$5.60 a gallon for supplies in bulk, drums added. The rise was due to the stronger market for the crude material.

Bay Rum, Porto Rico—The market closed stronger because of limited stocks. Importers quoted 5c higher to \$3.50@\$3.60 a gallon.

Calcium Hypophosphite—Increased inquiries and lack of supplies, resulted in a firmer trend of prices, ranging from \$1@\$1.05 per 100 pounds.

Chillies, Mombasa—A neglected market led to easier prices, sellers lowering quotations 1c to 29c@30c a pound for good quality.

Cinchona Bark, Red Quills—The advance of 20 per cent. in quotations in the Java market was due to a rise in the Dutch rate of exchange, which caused increased strength here, but prices closed unchanged at \$1.10@\$1.45 a pound.

Cloves—Uncertainty surrounds the market and importers lowered prices 1 1/2c to 58 1/2c@59c a pound for Amboynas. Zanzibars are held firmer under a brisk demand, but prices are unchanged at 46 1/2c@47c a pound.

Codeine—The smallness of stocks of crude material failed to have any influence on the market. Manufacturers are repeating former quotations on the basis of \$7.30 an ounce for sulphate in bulk.

Cumin Seed—The market eased off 1/8c to 15 1/4c@15 1/4c a pound under larger offerings, as a result of a fair accumulation of stocks.

Dill Seed—Light inquiries and some selling pressure led to a reduction of 1/2c to 20 1/2c@21c a pound.

Erigeron Oil—Sellers raised prices 15c to \$2.25@\$2.30 a pound, owing to small stocks.

Geranium Oil, African Rose—There was a sharp advance of \$1 to \$8@\$9 a pound, in response to the higher cost of production and exceedingly light supplies.

Geranium Oil, Bourbon—Handlers raised quotations 50c to \$7.50@\$8 a pound, owing to scant supplies and increased cost of production.

Ginseng Root, Wild Eastern—Prices advanced \$2 to \$14@\$15 a pound, as a result of a decided scarcity.

Glycerin, C.P.—Lack of demand and keener selling competition led to a reduction of 1/2c a gallon. Leading refiners are now quoting 63c in bulk, drums and barrels added, and 65c a pound in cans. In most quarters sellers are reluctant to accept bids.

Hydroquinone—A stronger tone pervades the market, based on curtailed stocks. Holders advanced prices 70c to \$2.70 a pound, but makers are still booking for account of regular customers at \$2.50. Some sellers are asking \$2.75@\$3 a pound. In response to larger inquiries prices closed very firm with an upward tendency.

Juniper Berries—Holders raised quotations 1/2c to 7 1/2c@8c a pound as a result of smaller supplies.

Menthol, Japanese—There has been less buying interest, but owing to the strength of the primary market, prices closed only 5c lower to \$3.30@\$3.35 a pound.

Milk Sugar, Powdered—There is a good demand which lends firmness to the market. Makers are asking 48c@49c a pound.

Morphine—The easier trend of the market is gradually disappearing under an increasing demand. Makers are accepting new business at \$11.80 an ounce for sulphate in lots of 25 ounces in bulk.

Nutmegs—Singapore nuts are unsettled and offerings of Singapore 110s were made at 1/2c higher to

33½¢@34¢ a pound, owing to supplies in first hands growing smaller.

Opium, U.S.P.—Quotations closed steady and unchanged on the basis of \$23.75 a pound in cases. In some quarters there is a sentiment that prices may decline, owing to prospects of larger importations.

Pepper, Singapore, White—Holders raised prices ¼¢ to 33½¢@33¾¢ a pound, owing to a further shrinkage of supplies, higher freight rates in the Orient and steady export buying.

Pimento—Prices scored a loss of ½¢ to 7¼¢@7½¢ a pound, caused by holders realizing on May arrivals.

Quinine—The advance announced by domestic makers of 15¢ to the basis of 90¢ an ounce for sulphate in bulk, 100-ounce lots, also raises the price of salts. There was a better buying movement early in the week. The rise is attributed to the higher cost of cinchona bark. Second hands are asking \$1.25 an ounce and upward.

Rhubarb Root, High Dried—Another rise of 15¢ to 60¢@70¢ a pound has been established, based on a decided scarcity and larger inquiries.

Saccharin, U.S.P.—Owing to larger offerings insoluble was lowered to \$21.00@21.50 a pound, as to brand. Soluble was unchanged at \$20@21 a pound, according to brand.

Sodium Benzoate—Prices are easier under freer offerings, which resulted in a reduction among second hands to \$3.55@3.70 a pound. First hands are quoting \$3.55 up to \$4 a pound, as to brand. Supplies are meager and with a larger inquiry higher prices are probable.

Sodium Chlorate—The demand is moderately fair and prices are held steady by makers at 50¢ for crystals, U. S. P., and granular at 52¢ a pound. Curtailment of the output keeps supplies low.

Turmeric Root—Holders raised quotations 1¢ to 12¢ @12½¢ for Madras and to 10¢@10½¢ a pound for China root. Aleppy advanced ½¢ to 8½¢ a pound.

Wintergreen Birch, Sweet Oil—Prices closed 30¢ higher at \$2.60@3 a pound, under meager stocks. True leaves of oil were also raised 45¢ to \$4.75@5 a pound based on a strong statistical position.

BAUXITE PRODUCTION IN 1917

The total production of bauxite in 1917, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 568,690 long tons, of which the Arkansas field produced 506,556 tons and the Georgia-Alabama-Tennessee field 62,134 tons. The imports of bauxite in 1917 amounted to 7,760 tons, as compared with 30 tons in 1916. The price of bauxite in 1917 ranged from \$4.75 to \$10 a ton, and the average price was \$5.48 a ton at the shipping point.

In 1917 the Georgia bauxite mines increased their production of 1916 by 31 per cent., to a total of approximately 52,000 long tons, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, in cooperation with the Georgia State Geological Survey. Mines near Gordon, McIntyre, and Toombsboro, Wilkinson County, produced the most bauxite, and together with those in the Sumter-Macon County areas yielded 37,000 long tons.

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of chemicals, has awarded a contract for the erection of a new one-story stone addition to its plant at Ridge Avenue and Calumet Street. The structure will be about 55 x 70 feet.

Drug & Chemical Notes

Licenses for the exportation of about 500 pounds of saccharine were granted last week.

Geranium oil is becoming scarce and prices have been advanced by holders of spot supplies.

Iodine imports, crude or resublimed, during nine months of the current fiscal year were 237,485 pounds, against 1,463,748 in the same time in the previous fiscal year.

Imports of cinchona bark for nine months of the present fiscal year amounted to 2,053,270 pounds. This compares with 2,479,391 pounds in the same time in the previous year and 3,031,250 pounds two years ago.

The Furst & McNees Company, manufacturers of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals, have opened a warehouse and will establish a plant at Athens, Ga., gradually moving supplies from their laboratories at Freeport, Ill.

Plans for moving into its new building are being made by the Import Drug Specialties, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. This firm, which caters to every need of the druggist in sundries lines, creates sales schemes, advertising campaigns and otherwise aids the druggist to dispose of his goods, has long outgrown its present quarters in the Marion Building. A four story structure will house the firm after July 1.

REPORTS OF CHEMISTS STOLEN

Reports dealing with the research work of chemists on explosions in chemical plants, information gathered at the expense of thousands of dollars and having a bearing upon several inventions to prevent the explosions of gases, have been stolen from the office of Julian M. Wilson, a patent attorney at 37 Liberty Street.

Mr. Wilson left his office at 1:30 p. m., Wednesday, May 22. He returned after 5 o'clock, and found the office force had departed for the day and the case and papers gone. He reported the loss to the Superintendent of the building. His impression was that the case had been mislaid, but he found his mistake when the early mail on Thursday brought him all the papers that had been contained in the case except those dealing with the inventions. They had been mailed in five envelopes bearing his name and business address in one corner. The letters had not been otherwise addressed and had not been stamped. The envelopes had been mailed from the Branch Post Office at Twelfth Street and Fourth Avenue at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

CANADIAN TARIFF ON SOAP

The Canadian Appraisers Bulletin of May 1, says: The price at which hard soap, other than whale oil and castile soap, ceases to be classified as common or laundry soap for customs purposes and becomes dutiable as soap not specified has been progressively advanced until it is now fixed at 12½ cents per pound. Prior to the war the price limit was 6 cents per pound. The decision regarding the classification of soap published in Foreign Tariff Notes No. 26 (page 9) is therefore canceled. By a recent decision powdered castile soap is dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the general tariff, as soap not specified, and not as castile soap.

Heavy Chemical Markets

HEAVY SPECULATION IN CAUSTIC SODA

Larger Inquiry for Soda Ash, But Prices Closed Weak —Trading in Acids Restricted—General Business Expected to Improve in Near Future

Trading in heavy chemicals has been largely routine and prices for the most part have been stationary. Some of the products, such as ammonia water and nitrate of soda are quoted nominally because spot supplies in large quantities are hard to locate. Very little nitrate of soda is passing in the open market as the Government is now supervising the general distribution of this chemical.

Caustic soda has been in slightly better demand during the week, but the call is by no means pressing and apparently there are still sufficient quantities of spot stocks on hand to take care of more business and prices have not advanced materially. Soda ash has ruled unusually quiet, and prices closed weak, with a number of anxious sellers in the market. Seemingly there is a slightly better inquiry for light ash for export which lends a slightly improved feeling as concerns futures. As a matter of fact at the close the prevailing situation on both soda ash and caustic soda was unsettled with much dealer speculation noticed on every hand.

Trading in the acids has been restricted entirely to the quantity of spot material that has been offered in the open market, and it has been only occasionally that any large sales have passed, due to the fact that the Government continues to take the bulk of the output of manufacturers who are still working overtime to take care of the demand from Washington. In the main quotations on practically all grades are nominal.

The market for alums has been somewhat irregular, with the ammonia kinds rather unsteady owing to lack of any large buying interest and consequently wide price fluctuations have been heard, but for the most part it could not be learned that factors were willing to do a great deal of shading in view of a fairly good inquiry and the opinion seems general that business will improve in the near future. In view of the fact that supplies of aluminum sulphate are not large prices are holding firm. The demand for this material has been steady, and there is not a great deal of shading being done regardless of buyer or quantity.

No interest is being manifested in bleaching powder at this time and business seems to be chiefly confined to second hands. Prices in the spot market closed weak and with offerings liberal there is every reason to believe that prices will reach lower levels than are now prevailing. The general range of prices for spot and nearby copper sulphate is without any important change, and taking the situation as a whole the condition remains reasonably firm with former price levels holding.

Acetate of lead, caustic potash and the prussiates are in steady demand, with supplies just about equal to the call. Prices on the last named materials were without change at the close for spot stocks, but on futures there is a slightly easier tendency due to the unsettled condition governing all forward positions.

Acid, Acetic—The present requirements of the Government for acetic acid are so large that practically the bulk of the production is going in that direction. The demand from consumers continues strong, and where sales have passed in the open market only small quantities have been involved. The glacial acetic re-

mains nominal at 38c to 39c a pound, according to quantity. Small lots of the 28 per cent. test are quoted at 15½c to 16c a pound. For the 56 per cent. test, on spot, prices ranged from 27¾c to 28c a pound. So far as can be learned there has been no large trading in the 70 or 80 per cent. test of acetic.

Acid, Muriatic—Where prices were named on muriatic acid they were unchanged at 2c to 2½c a pound for the 18 degree; 2½c to 3c a pound for the 20 degree, and 2¾c to 3½c a pound for the 22 degree material. As a matter of fact the Government continues to absorb practically all of the production of all degrees of this acid, and although the majority of the large plants are working to full capacity, little material is reaching the open market.

Acid, Nitric—The consumer demand for nitric acid is unusually heavy at this time, and it is only in cases where users are in urgent need of supplies that the Government will make large releases. The only stocks of this acid that have passed to consumers have been the 40-degree, which is quoted at 9c to 9½c a pound, and the 42-degree which continues to be held tightly at 9½c to 9¾c a pound. Only small quantities of any of the various tests of nitric have been offered in the open market during the week. Not in a long time has there been such a demand for nitric acid, and because of reluctance on the part of the authorities in Washington to release large stocks, material held here is being juggled among dealers in the local trade.

Acid, Sulphuric—All grades of sulphuric acid are in exceptionally heavy demand from consumers, but as with other acids the Government continues to take such large quantities that makers are apparently unable to meet the outside demand and take care of the Government's requirements at the same time. According to reliable information pyrite material is entirely out of the local market, and quotations on this grade at the close were entirely nominal. Comparatively speaking fair quantities of the 66-degree brimstone have been offered in the New York market during the week, and prices for these stocks have ranged from \$35 to \$40 a ton. Oleum, on spot is quoted from most quarters at \$65 a ton, but from one or two directions below this price has been named. Only small quantities were involved.

Alums—A rather unsettled condition has prevailed in the New York market on practically all varieties of alums. The demand has not been especially strong, and business has been largely of a routine character. Irrespective, however, of the present lull in trading there is considerable underlying strength to the situation because of a good inquiry from all directions. Despite dealer speculation, closing figures were reasonably firm at 4½c@5c a pound for ammonium lump; 9c@10c a pound for potassium lump; 20¾c@21¾c for the potassium chrome and 18½c@19½c a pound for ammonium chrome. Supplies on spot are not large.

Aluminum Sulphate—According to factors in the local market there continues a fairly steady inquiry from most of the large consumers, but so far as could be learned exceptionally large orders have been placed in the open market, and perhaps on firm bids prices could be shaded. In summing up the situation for the week on this material, there has been no important change one way or the other. From 3½c to

4c a pound appears to be the prevailing price for the high test, while the low test, or commercial grade is quotably unchanged at previous levels of $2\frac{1}{4}c@2\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound. In some quarters it is stated that the present production is by no means large enough to take care of the consuming demand, although at this writing there are fairly large offerings from second hands without any pressing demand.

Bleaching Powder—Very little interest is now being shown in bleaching powder for either spot or forward positions. Prices closed weak in the New York market and with supplies on hand apparently large enough to take care of more business there is not a great deal of underlying strength to the situation. For stocks in export drums $2\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound appears to be the prevailing price, although in some directions $\frac{1}{4}c$ higher continues to be heard. Although from 2c to $2\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound was the quotation generally heard for domestic drums, it is thought that this price could be shaded on firm bids. The bulk of trading in the New York market on bleaching powder is confined to small quantities in second hands. As the demand falls off large manufacturers continue to curtail their production, and there is no great accumulation of stocks in this market despite the present lull in trading.

Copper Sulphate—There has been a fairly steady demand for copper sulphate during the week and prices are firm in the neighborhood of $9\frac{1}{4}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the 98-99 per cent. material. Second hands continue to quote at $8\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound. There has been considerable dealer business during the week which has caused some price fluctuation in the local market, but the above were the prevailing quotations at the close. Supplies on hand at this time are not particularly large.

Lead Acetate—Closing prices, in the main, were steady at $15\frac{1}{4}c@16\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the brown sugar; $17\frac{1}{2}c@17\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the white crystals; $16c@16\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the broken cakes, and from $17\frac{1}{4}c$ to $18\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the granulated. Large factors say that supplies available are not heavy, and in view of the many inquiries that are being received from all directions, holders are not inclined to do a great deal of price shading, regardless of quantity or buyer.

Potash, Caustic—The consumer demand for this material is reported as only moderate. Supplies are apparently sufficient to take care of more business and perhaps on firm bids it would be possible to shade prices. Quotations for the high test material range from $83\frac{1}{2}c$ to 84c a pound, on spot, while the low test continues to be quoted at $63c@63\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The domestic stocks of prussiate of potash are in steady demand from the majority of large consumers, and prices are firm at \$1.18@ \$1.25 a pound for the yellow, and from \$2.85 to \$2.95 a pound for the red. So far as can be learned comparatively little of the Japanese prussiates is being offered and prices remain nominal.

Soda Ash—Business on this material has been confined chiefly to dealers during the interval and prices to consumers closed easier than a week ago. For spot ash in bags sales have passed at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per hundred pounds, while stocks in barrels have been offered in the open spot market at \$2.85 to \$3.00 per hundred pounds, according to quantity. In some quarters even below the figures named have been heard, and perhaps on firm bids shading could be done. Despite the fairly good inquiry from consumers no large business has developed, and this has doubtless given rise to the dealer speculation in the New York market. Dense ash continues firm, and prices range from 4c

a pound up. Exports of soda ash during the month of March amounted to 13,976,925 pounds, valued at \$457,652. There were no exportations of soda ash during the corresponding month of 1917.

Soda Caustic—Although caustic soda is in slightly better demand, the local market is by no means active, and prices have not advanced from those of a week ago, probably because there is sufficient spot material on hand to take care of more business. At the close caustic soda in storage was held at $\$4.40@\4.55 per hundred pounds, with off-brands quoted at \$4.35 per hundred and up. There is a fairly active interest in stocks for delivery over the balance of the year. Varying figures are heard, and in some quarters \$4.65 has been quoted, delivery at works. The inquiry is fairly active. It is interesting to note that exportations of caustic soda during the month of March amounted to 5,443,771 pounds, valued at \$334,831. There were no exportations of this material during the corresponding month of 1917.

Sodium Nitrate—For the most part sales that are passing on nitrate of soda are going through at prices governed by authorities in Washington since the Government continues to supervise its distribution.

SOAP SCARCE IN ENGLAND

England is short of toilet soap. Most of the oils used in the manufacture of toilet soaps have come under the ban of the Food Controller and are being manufactured into other articles instead of soap, and the present stocks of the better classes of soap will soon be exhausted.

The soap manufacturers have appealed to the Ministry for the release of supplies, but without success. The attitude of the department was summed up by an official a day or so ago.

"If we gave only ten tons of the scheduled oils to a soap manufacturer 100,000 persons would have to go without their margarine for a week."

THE PFAUDLER CO.'S NEW BULLETIN

The Pfaudler Co., of Rochester, N. Y., has issued a bulletin of glass enameled steel equipment for the chemical industries. The pamphlet, which carries illustrations of the various tanks, kettles and pans, gives a very comprehensive idea of the application of the Pfaudler glass enameled and plain steel tanks and apparatus to the manufacture and handling of corrosive and sensitive liquids.

Western Chemical Products Company of Vernon, Los Angeles county, Cal., has received authority from Commissioner H. L. Carnahan to issue 1,000 shares of its capital stock to its incorporators at par, \$100, for cash. The company proposes to engage in the manufacture of potassium permanganate and strontium nitrate. The former is a salt which is used in volumetric analysis as an oxidating agent and as an antiseptic. It also is used in the manufacture of gas masks. The salts of strontium nitrate are chiefly used in pyrotechny and in sugar refining.

C. E. Moss, formerly connected with the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has become associated with the Philadelphia (Pa.) branch of the Sherwin-Williams Company, in the dye and chemical sales department.

J. F. O'Brien, 58 Warren Street, New York, has been appointed New York representative of the General Asbestos & Rubber Company, of Charleston, S. C. The company also maintains a branch establishment at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

GOVERNMENT FIXES PRICE OF TOLUOL

All Quantities Released for Other Than War Purposes to be Stamped—Supplies of Dyewoods Light—Intermediates in Good Demand

The New York market has held steady during the week. Perhaps the outstanding feature has been the statement issued by the War Industries Board (Raw Materials Division), concerning the present status of toluol. This statement was issued in response to complaints made from various quarters that exorbitant prices were being asked for this material when released for consuming purposes other than actual war work. According to the statement just issued by Major J. M. Morehead, chief of the Raw Material Division, the Government price will be \$1.50 per gallon for carlots in tank cars, and any quantity in drums is to be \$1.55 per gallon. No releases for shipment of toluol will be granted if a price in excess of the above is asked, and all releases granted for other than military uses will be stamped. The object of this ruling is to do away with profiteering in this material.

Supplies of dye bases and dyewoods are comparatively light on the spot of all items that fall under this general heading; the tendency has been upward. Chinese egg albumen has been the most prominent of these materials and prices have scored another sharp advance. Cochineal, cutch, divi divi, fustic, gambier, indigo and practically all the important grades of logwood have held firm with prices quatably unchanged.

Benzol continues weak and at the close lower prices were heard for spot material. There is little buying interest, and in view of an unusually light inquiry there is little reason to expect any improvement within the immediate future. Offerings of phenol were more liberal at the close and prices were a shade lower. Flake and ball naphthalene held fairly firm, but in some quarters low prices are named for spot and nearby stocks.

All intermediates in the general list are in good inquiry, but not a great deal of business has passed, and there is a slightly easier tendency on some of the items especially benzoate of soda, which is of little interest to consumers and prices named at the close were lower. H acid, naphthionic and sulphanilic, in the main, have held steady with prices at about the same general levels of a week ago. Aniline oil, as well as the salts, has been in good demand from both domestic and foreign sources and prices are well maintained at previous levels. Benzidine is firm, and the same is the situation with para-amidophenol and orthotoluidine. The supplies of dimethylaniline are not sufficient to take care of the consumer call, and prices are nominal.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods.

Albumen—Owing to shipping difficulties and the heavier demand, holders of spot supplies of the Chinese egg albumen have again advanced their price for both spot and forward positions. A small quantity of the egg on spot was quoted as high as \$1.25 a pound, with \$1.15 a pound prevailing as the maximum figure. For the imported blood prices are quatably unchanged at 90c@95c a pound, while the domestic blood continues in steady demand at 60c@65c a pound.

Cochineal—Prices on all grades of cochineal continue firm at 60c. @ 68c. a pound for the silver Ten-

eriffe on spot; 67½c to 68c a pound for the rosy black and 54½c to 55c a pound for the gray black. There is very little of the Madras kind to be had in the local market. The inquiry for all grades of cochineal is strong and the market has been active during the interval.

Cutch—Closing prices for spot stocks were 19¼c @20c. a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes, with stocks for delivery quoted at 16c. @ 17¼c. a pound, according to quantity. Prices for the extract on spot range from 12c. to 15c. a pound. This wide price range is said to be due to dealer speculation in the local trade. Not in a long time has there been such a heavy demand for all grades of cutch from large consumers, and with the inquiry apparently increasing there is more underlying strength to the situation than has been noted for some time.

Divi Divi—Not a great deal of change has been reported on divi divi. The condition is so tight that stocks to arrive during the balance of the month are quoted at approximately the same figures as spot materials. The demand continues exceptionally strong and in one or two quarters importers are somewhat bullish in their ideas of prices. From \$68 to \$74 a ton has been heard in the New York market for spot and nearby stocks, with some asking as high as \$76 a ton. Buyer and quantity would be the determining factor between the price ranges heard.

Fustic—According to quantity and point of origin the closing price of the sticks ranged from \$39 to \$60 a ton, with the price of the young roots firm and unchanged at 6½c@7½c a pound, and the solid material at 24½c @25½c a pound. Holders of the 51-degree liquid were asking from 13c to 15c a pound. The New York market closed unusually firm on all grades of fustic and a number of factors are predicting a further advance in prices.

Gambier—All gambier is firm, especially the cube variety which is now hard to find in the spot market and prices remain nominal. The advance noted last week on the common gambier continues to hold and prices are from 26¼c to 27c a pound. The demand is heavy, and despite the fact that there have been fair quantities arriving from time to time supplies on hand are hardly large enough to take care of the business now being placed. Importers say they are having considerable difficulty in getting stocks promptly from primary points.

Indigo—The New York market has been very active for all varieties of indigo, and with a heavy inquiry from all directions there is considerable underlying strength to the situation. Closing figures were firm at unchanged levels of \$2.75 @ \$3.00 a pound for the Oudes; \$2.50 @ \$3.00 a pound for the Bengal, \$2.75@ \$2.90 a pound for the Guatemala; \$1.10@ \$1.40 a pound for the Madras, and 24c to 26c a pound for the paste.

Logwood—Not a great deal of change is reported in the local logwood market. The demand is holding steady and importers are quoting at former levels of \$36.50 @ \$39.50 a ton for the sticks. A good volume of business has been done in the chips which are quoted at 2½c. @3¼c. a pound. For the solid logwood the quotation has been 19c. @ 22c. a pound according to quantity, and the 51-degree twaddle 10½c. @ 11¼c. a pound. The crystals are in light supply and in most cases holders are asking 20c. @ 25c. a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Supplies of this material are plentiful in the open market and prices closed with the report that a large sale passed in Chicago as low as 25c. a gallon. In New York, however, holders are asking in the neighborhood of 27c a gallon, but it is thought that on firm bids this price may be shaded. The inquiry is fairly good for benzol, but there has been little buying during the week. Some are of the opinion that trading will soon pick up, but with such large supplies on hand there is little likelihood that prices will advance sharply.

Naphthalene—The prime flake material has been in fairly good demand and prices are without any important change at 9¼c. @ 10¼c. a pound, according to quantity. Naphthalene balls are quoted at 11c. @ 11½c. a pound. Supplies on hand, while not abundant, are seemingly large enough to take care of the business now being placed. The inquiry is steady and the market closed with considerable underlying strength.

Phenol—Prices for spot phenol are slightly lower and in some quarters as low as 48c. a pound was heard. Offerings have been made comparatively freely during the week, but some sellers are asking as high as 51c. a gallon. The demand for this material is not particularly pressing at this time, and apparently more business could be conveniently handled.

Toluol—The price of this material has been fixed at \$1.50 @ \$1.55 a gallon, and where releases are made hereafter by the Government the above will be the figure to the consumer. Where higher than the above prices are changed the seller runs considerable risk of getting into trouble with authorities at Washington. The demand is strong from all directions.

Intermediates

Acid H—The consumer call for H acid has been comparatively strong during the interval, but holders have not advanced their price materially because supplies on hand at this time are apparently large enough to take care of more business. In the local spot market prices ranged from \$2.30 to \$2.50 a pound, according to quantity and buyer. Factors report that the inquiry for this acid is more active than has been noted for some time.

Acid, Naphthionic—A fair volume of trading has been reported during the week which continues to be carried on largely between producers and consumers, and not a great deal of material is reaching the open market. For spot naphthionic the price is \$1.35 @ \$1.45 a pound for the refined, and from \$1.10 to \$1.20 a pound for the crude.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Users of sulphanilic acid are manifesting more interest and a comparatively active week has been reported. Supplies, however, are still large enough to take care of more business, and prices are unchanged at 42c@44c a pound for the refined, and from 30c@32c a pound for the crude.

Aniline Oil and Salts—A strong demand continues to be reported from all directions for both the oil and the salts. For the oil prices are unusually firm at 25¼c@26¼c a pound, drums extra, while for the salts on spot, holders are asking 31c@32c a pound, according to quantity. Inquiries continue to increase and the opinion seems general that the present firm condition will continue for some time to come.

Benzoate of Soda—The same weak condition that has been reported on this material for several weeks continues, and prices for spot are lower. It is said that spot stocks have passed as low as \$3.30 a pound, which is the lowest price heard in this market for a long time. In the neighborhood of \$3.50 a pound, however, appears to be nearer the prevailing price in the New York market. Little buying interest is

being manifested on the acid, and prices for spot stocks range from \$3.75 to \$4.00 a pound.

Benzidine—Nothing new is reported in the local benzidine market, and factors say they are not looking for any important price changes immediately since supplies are fully sufficient to handle the present volume of business. Both the base and the sulphate have been in good call during the week with prices unchanged at \$1.75@1.85 a pound for the base and \$1.40@1.50 a pound for the sulphate.

Dimethylaniline—This intermediate continues scarce in the New York market. The demand from all directions is unusually heavy at this time and where quotations are obtainable they range from 70c to 75c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. At this writing there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement in the present tight situation.

Para-Amidophenol—The demand for this material has been steady with prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.00 a pound for the base, and from \$4.10 to \$4.25 a pound for the hydrochloride. Supplies on hand, while not abundant, are apparently sufficient to take care of the volume of business being placed.

Ortho-Toluidine—Conditions in this market are about the same as last week. Business has been largely of a routine character and prices for spot material are from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a pound. The paratoluidine is quoted in most quarters at \$2.25@2.35 a pound.

Dyestuff Notes

The Aetna Explosives Company, whose plant at Oakdale, near Pittsburgh, was destroyed by an explosion will receive an advance from the United States Government for reconstruction of the factory. A new order for trinitrotoluol from the Government is also pending. The profits from this new order, it is stated, will more than cover the losses from the explosion. An arrangement has been made by Aetna receivers with the du Ponts for supplies of T N T pending reconstruction of the plant.

Henry Howard, vice-president of the Merrimac Chemical Company, who is head of the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board, has headquarters in the Custom House, Boston, and is on the job early and late. The past few days he has spent on a cruise on board one of the training ships to get a close-up view of what the young men in training for the United States Merchant Marine are doing and how they are being used. One of Mr. Howard's clever moves was in making arrangements whereby more than 6,000 drug stores throughout the country became information stations where young men could learn about the service and the advantages it offered them.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company had an unusually interesting exhibition in the store of Jordan, Marsh & Company, Boston, comprising dyed samples of some fifty colors of national manufacture, alongside of which are shown dyeings of the same class of colors of German manufacture. These dyeings of American colors versus German colors, had been subjected to the same tests in scouring, fulling and exposure to light and weather, for the purpose of illustrating more fully, than has heretofore been attempted, the exact status of American dyes as compared with similar dyes of foreign manufacture. Dr. L. J. Matos of the company's technical staff, talked interestingly on the exhibit which proved a big attraction for thousands.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON TRADE FURTHER RESTRICTED

Prices Tending Upward on all Leading Products-- Features of the Drug Auctions--Price Changes in Drugs and Chemicals This Week

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 28—Business in all markets continues dull and particularly in Mincing Lane products. This month's Public Drug Auctions passed off very quietly practically without any features of importance, only a small proportion of the goods catalogued finding buyers. Values generally, however, are either fully maintained or tending higher—in fact appearances point to the probability of this firmness continuing for a long period. While insurances are lower the general costs and expenses on importations mount up daily added to which the excessive delays suffered by traders and the curtailment of so many products from shipment after being bought and paid for abroad render it quite unlikely that the markets will be relieved or prices reduced to any serious extent for months to come. The view held in many quarters some months ago that any general cessation of hostilities or peace prospects would bring about a slump in prices is no longer met with here and must by now have given place to the conviction that still greater scarcity will result. It is known in influential quarters that after the war a further very heavy toll will be taken of the available steamers, now engaged in the carrying of commercial commodities, for the transport of the troops returning to their homes and it is estimated that 18 months will be occupied in the operation. Should that prove a correct forecast, and today it would appear to be a reasonable one, those manufacturers and traders who now regulate their transactions in accordance, and husband their resources, will doubtless have reason to congratulate themselves.

The few features of the Drug Auctions were:—

Honey, which has been attracted here in fairly large quantities by reason of advised scarcity and failure of British harvesting through disease ravage, underwent a reduction of 10% to 15%. About 2,000 packages come on offer, half were sold at sale and subsequent private sales accounted for a large part of the other moiety. Californian good white set quality fetched over 200s per cwt. and dull yellow 190s to 192s 6d pr cwt.

Ipecac Rio sold at 11s 3d per lb.

Sarsaparilla is fetching good prices and appreciating in value. Jamaica is fully 6d per pound up @ 4s 3d to 4s 6d per pound; good grey 4s 9d. Lima Jamaica is coming in more fully and realizes 4s 6d per pound.

Sennas are moving in buyers favor being in good supply.

Gum Benzoin is fairly well represented but Sumatra is wanted and fetched £11 per cwt. with good competition for very fair almondy seconds. Siam £38 per cwt. and medium loose almonds sold up to £41 per cwt.

The long list of prohibited goods, mostly drugs and chemicals, hitherto permitted to British possessions only but now gazetted as applying to all destinations will also have the effect of restricting trade especially with your side as there are in the list a considerable number of American Specialties, such as Bromides, Cascara, Caffeine, Chloral, Chloroform, Formic Alde-

hyde, Hydrastis, Jalap, Podophyllum, Scammony root, Senega, Surgical bandages and dressings, Cream of Tartar, Tartaric Acid, Alkaline Tartrates and others..

The arrival of the overdue steamer "Storaker" with a fair cargo of much-wanted chemicals and drugs from the United States relieved the market somewhat, but permits to import are being granted so sparingly that we must be prepared to face a growing scarcity for some months to come.

It is currently reported that new plants for Acetic Acid are being erected in this country to cover Government wants so that no relief will be thereby afforded to the present deadlock in trade circles.

There were signs today of renewed buying, especially in heavy chemicals. American peppermint oil is very scarce. The trade is watching the effect of the Government's action in taking over ammonia products.

The market is higher for cream of tartar, ginger and turmeric. Phenacetin and rhubarb are firmer. Japanese camphor, bleaching powder and star anise seed are easier.

DOMINICA'S OUTPUT OF DIVI DIVI

The town of Monte Cristi, on the north coast of the Dominican Republic, near the Haitian border, is the center of the industry, and is the port from which most of it is exported. Divi-divi is usually packed for export in jute sacks weighing from 110 to 125 pounds gross. It was formerly shipped to some extent in bulk in sailing vessels, but this mode of shipment has been discontinued, as it was not found practicable.

The value of this product is determined by its quality and appearance; large, plump, and ruddy beans are in good demand, while small black, and broken beans are unsalable.

The annual exports of divi-divi from Monte Cristi formerly exceeded 2,000,000 pounds, but of late years they have fallen below these figures. The decline in the output is attributed to a species of orchid, which lives on the shrubs. This parasite reduces the production and often kills the plant. Nothing has been done to eliminate this pest, although it has spread at an alarming rate, so that there is hardly a shrub which is not infested with it.

Prior to the war divi-divi was exported to Hamburg almost exclusively. The past few years, however, it has found a ready market in New York. The prices were formerly fixed in Hamburg at from 9 to 12 marks per 50 kilos (from \$0.0195 to \$0.026 per pound), but now it brings from \$50 to \$55 a ton of 2,000 pounds f. o. b. New York.

Divi-divi is the commercial name for the astringent pods of a leguminous shrub indigenous to the Republic. The plant is between 20 and 30 feet in height and bears white flowers. The fruit of this shrub is a bean, averaging 2 inches in length, 1 inch in width, and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. It contains about 30 per cent. of a tannic acid, used in the manufacture of leather. The bean ripens and falls to the ground from November to April. If it rains while the beans are on the ground they are ruined. Large quantities are lost in this manner, as November and December are rainy months in this Republic.

The War Trade Board announces the withdrawal of tonnage engaged in bringing sodium nitrate from Chile, and its transfer to trans-atlantic trade to hasten delivery of war supplies in France. Sailing vessels will be continued in South American trade.

WHAT EXPORTING MANUFACTURERS NEED

The rapid increase in the number of world-wide exporting corporations with large resources has drawn attention to the demand for an institution that will guarantee the payment of bills, for a small commission, enabling manufacturers to obtain their money quickly. In a recent issue of *The Americas* is the following comment on the situation:

What the exporters of England, the United States, and Germany are demanding is an absolute insurance of the collection in full of specific bills, by a big concern of financial weight sufficient to make its guarantee on a bill the equivalent of a big bank's "acceptance" of one, as far as negotiability is concerned. When a bank "accepts" a bill, it guarantees to future buyers of that bill that it will be paid when due, without question or delay, and thus enables the maker to sell it at a prime valuation. The bank, however, "accepts" only upon the understanding that it will have recourse to the maker, the man who sold the goods, if the buyer should fail to pay.

The bank gives a guarantee only to the holder of the bill. It will pay him, but it will proceed to collect the money from the exporter here if his foreign customer refuses to pay. What the exporters who now demand credit-insurance desire, is that some strong institution will take a small commission and guarantee the payment of bills, so that they can obtain their cash by selling the bills, and have no further liability. It is a perfectly reasonable wish, for carrying the liability upon bills during transit and collection limits their ability to obtain credit for doing more business.

Moreover, it is the rule for manufacturers to add say 2 per cent. to their prices as a margin of guarantee to cover an imaginary or real average of loss through bad credits. Almost any one would rather be able to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent., have his credits all guaranteed, and use the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in meeting competition or increasing the profit. The service of a feasible credit-insurance would be double; it would enable manufacturers to trim prices, and it would virtually add to their working capital. German manufacturers are now demanding that their government recognize the national aspects of these economic features of credit-insurance and their recommendations for a state bureau to guarantee export bills.

NEW AMERICAN BANK IN MEXICO

The Mines and Metals Security Co., the first and only American bank ever established in Chihuahua, Mexico, will move into a new building, this week.

The bank was organized a short time ago in a very modest way, with American capital and under American management, and its business increased so with the return of peace and industry that larger quarters were found necessary.

The opening of this bank, taken in connection with the reopening of the American Smelting & Refining Co.'s smelter on April 15 (closed since 1915), indicates renewed confidence and will no doubt be followed by the reopening of mines that have been idle for several years.

By boiling seaweed with carbonate of soda, and treating the filtered solution with sulphuric acid, a substance is produced that has more viscosity than starch or even gum arabic, and that can be profitably employed in stiffening various textile fabrics.

Glycerine to the amount of 1,000 tons a year is manufactured from the waste of fat of food supplied to the allied troops at the western front, enough to provide propellant explosive charges for 1,250,000 18-pounder shells.

EXPERTS WANTED FOR TRADE INVESTIGATION

Experts are in demand by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Department of Commerce, to investigate South American markets for textiles, South American markets for paints and varnishes, South American markets for dyestuffs and chemicals, Far Eastern markets for industrial machinery, and Far Eastern markets for construction materials.

These investigations are aimed to promote American trade when the war is over and owing to the extreme importance of this preparation for after-war trade only fully qualified experts will be given consideration in the examinations, which will be held in the principal cities on June 27.

Applicants will be asked practical questions to test their knowledge of the subject which they wish to investigate, and especial importance will be attached to their experience and education. Spanish will be required for the South American investigations and extra credit will be given for Portuguese. No foreign language is needed for the Far Eastern examinations. Those who are most successful in passing the written test will be given an oral examination at Washington. Further details can be obtained by writing at once to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

HEALTH WEEK IN NEW YORK

The New York Board of Health has urged citizens to clean up the city, this week, in an effort to safeguard the city against disease.

"We are by no means concentrating a year's work into a week," said Commissioner Copeland. "No one appreciates more keenly than those in this department that every week should be a 'health week' or is quicker to realize the peril of a relaxation of effort. What we intend to do this week is to redouble our efforts, making the seven days an organized preparation for perils that are peculiarly imminent this year."

Pointing out that epidemics were most to be feared during the heat of summer, the Commissioner explained some of the reasons/why special vigilance is necessary this year. War has taken 1,500 of New York's physicians already, he said, and more are going almost daily. The city is left with only 5,500 physicians, instead of the 7,000 that were here last year.

High prices, moreover, have produced economy in food consumption that may well render the community more liable to sickness, particularly at its most vulnerable point, the children. The daily consumption of milk, Health Commissioner Copeland pointed out, has dropped from 2,000,000 quarts to 1,500,000 quarts.

TO SELL FEDERAL DYESTUFFS PROPERTY

Application has been made to have the property of Federal Dyestuff & Chemical sold under foreclosure, and it is expected that Judge Sandford of the U. S. District Court of Tennessee will sign the decree. Suit brought by holders of the company's two-year first mortgage notes, by reason of the default of the company to meet interest payments in December last and again in March of this year. If the decree is signed, it is expected that the property will be sold within four or five weeks. A reorganization plan is being worked out by the Krech noteholders' protective committee, and it is believed that it is planned to bid in the property.

John W. Herbert, one of the receivers appointed by the court, states that the company is now working on Government contract for 9,000,000 pounds of picric acid. In addition, orders have been received for a large amount of sulphur dyes, blues and khakis.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.80	—	.81
Acetone .....	.25½	—	.25¾
Acetphenetidin	3.75	—	4.25
*Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ca.		
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1 .....	.62	—	.63
No. 2 .....	.56	—	.57
No. 3 .....	.50	—	.51
Alcohol 188 proof	—	4.93	—
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.95	—
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof ..	—	5.00	—
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....	.90½	—	.92
97 p.c. ....	.93½	—	.94
Denatured, 180 proof .....	.67	—	.69
188 proof .....	.69	—	.70
Aldehyde	1.25	—	1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.41	—	.45
Sweet .....	.28	—	.29
Meal .....	.35	—	.37
Alolin, U. S. P., powd. ....	.95	—	.98
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—		
Ambergris, black	10.00	—	14.00
Grey	24.00	—	27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. ..	.80	—	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. ..	—	11.00	—
Bichromate, C. P.	—	1.20	—
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.75	—	.76
Carb.Dom., U.S. kegs, powd. ..	.12	—	.12½
Hypophosphite	—	2.15	—
Iodide	—	4.20	—
Molybdate, Pure	—	7.00	—
Muriate, C. P.	—	.45	—
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	—	.26
Gran.	—	.54	—
Oxalate, Pure	—	1.15	—
Persulphate	—	1.25	—
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	—	.60
Salicylate	1.60	—	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums gal.	5.35	—	5.60
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	—	.20
Needle powder .....	.13	—	.14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur .....	.35	—	.72
Antipyrine, bulk	20.00	—	21.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride ..	—	31.20	—
Areca Nuts .....	.39	—	.40
Powdered .....	.44	—	.45
Argols .....	.16	—	.18
*Arsenic, red .....	.65	—	.66
White .....	.09½	—	.10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	47.50	—
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50	—
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.37	—	.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	—	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	—	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.50	—	3.60
St. Thomas	3.80	—	4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	3.50	—
Salicylate	—	3.35	—
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.50	—
Subgallate	—	3.50	—
Subiodide	—	5.60	—
Subnitrate	—	3.30	—
Tannate	—	3.15	—
Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	.07½	—	.08½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.08½	—	.09
Bromine, tech., bulk75	—	.76
Burgundy Pitch04½	—	.05
*Imported	—	—	—
*Nominal.			

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Cadmium Bromide, crystals ..	4.20	—	4.25
Iodide	—	4.40	—
Metal sticks	1.90	—	1.95
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	12.50	—	13.50
Hydrobromide	10.70	—	12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	8.00	—	8.05
Phosphate	14.00	—	15.00
Sulphate	15.00	—	16.00
Calcium Glycophosphate	1.85	—	1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide	—	4.10	—
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.34	—	.35
S-phocarbonate	—	1.40	—
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	1.11½	—
Square of 4 ounces	—	1.12½	—
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.15	—
24's in 1-lb. cartons	—	1.15½	—
32's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.15	—
Cases of 100 blocks	—	1.12	—
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs ..	1.11	—	1.12
Monobromated, bulk .....	.50	—	.60
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.95	—	1.00
Powdered	1.20	—	1.25
Russian	4.25	—	4.50
Powdered	4.45	—	4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk .....	.08½	—	.09
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	—	.49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	—	.62
Chalk, prec. light, English ..	.04½	—	.04¾
Heavy .....	.03¾	—	.05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	—	1.43	—
Charcoal Willow, powdered ..	.04	—	.04½
Wood, powdered .....	.06	—	.07
Chlorine, liquid .....	.15	—	.23
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. ..	.63	—	.65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	6.25	—	6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals ..	—	1.06	—
*Nominal.			

Cinchonine, Alk., crystals ..	—	—	.61
Sulphate	—	—	.35
Cinnabar	—	—	3.45
Civet	2.50	—	2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) ..	.45	—	.49
Oleate .....	.85	—	.96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	—	10.00	—
Cryst., bulk	—	10.25	—
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.32	—	.33
Cases, fingers .....	.38	—	.39
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	9.15	—
Nitrate, Bulk	—	8.20	—
Phosphate, Bulk	6.80	—	6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	7.30	—	7.35
Colloidal, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans ..	.45	—	.46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole ..	.34	—	.37
Pulp., U.S.P. ....	.48	—	.49
Spanish Apples .....	.29	—	.34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ..	—	.70	—
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	—	1.65	—
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble .....	.78	—	1.00
Coumarin, refined	31.00	—	32.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. ..	—	.55	—
Powdered, 99 p.c.	—	.65	—
Cresote, U.S.P.	1.85	—	1.95
*Carbonate	26.00	—	27.50
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.18	—	.19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste ..	.41	—	.42
Jewelers large	1.25	—	1.30
Small .....	.37	—	.39
French	2.90	—	3.00
Dover's Powder, U.S.P. ....	.34	—	.61
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	4.70	—	4.80
Reeds	—	2.75	—
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials ..	—	1.85	—
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	.89	—
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	—	.89	—
Spanish	—	.27	—
Ether, U. S. P., 1000	—	.32	—
Washed	—	.35	—
U. S. P., 1880	1.34	—	1.40
Eucalyptol .....	.19	—	.20
Formaldehyde, Sol.	1.30	—	1.39
Gelatin, silver	—	—	—
*Gold	—	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	—	—
Drums and bbls., added	—	.63	—
C.P. in cans	—	.65	—
Dynamite, drums included ..	—	.63	—
Saponification, loose	—	.48½	—
Soap, Lye, loose	—	.43½	—
Grains of Paradise	1.50	—	2.75
Guaiacol, liquid	19.90	—	21.75
Guarana	1.00	—	1.05
*Hairlem Oil, bottles	7.45	—	8.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.05	—	1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime .....	.45	—	.50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime ..	.23	—	.24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	—	7.50	—
12-oz. bottles	—	16.50	—
16-oz. bottles	—	20.00	—
Hydroquinone	2.70	—	3.90
Ichthyol	—	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	—	4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk ..	—	5.00	—
Crystals	—	5.55	—
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	1.00	—
Phosphate U.S.P.	—	.99	—
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	.99	—
Isinglass, American .....	.80	—	.81
Russian	5.45	—	6.00
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	3.20	—	3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies .....	.18	—	.19
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. ..	.34	—	.39
Anhydrous, cans .....	.44	—	.49
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	2.95	—
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.29	—	.30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano .....	.49	—	.50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	2.50	—	3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	1.70	—	1.90
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.	.19	—	.20
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	—
Iodide, tins light	lb.	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech	100-lbs.	3.37	—
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.62	—
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	—
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	—
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	—
Manna, large flake	lb.	.89	—
Small flake	lb.	.70	—
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.30	—
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	115.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.83
Powdered	lb.	—	.85
Ble Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	.86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimat. cryst. lb.	—	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	4.10
Red	lb.	—	4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	2.10
White Precipitate	lb.	—	2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	2.20
Methylene Blue, medicinal ..	lb.	15.00	—
Milk, powdered	lb.	—	.16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	—	17 1/2	—
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	11.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz.	cans	—	15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	.32
Irish	lb.	—	.15
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—
Tonquin	oz.	23.75	—
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50	—
Tonquin	oz.	33.40	—
Druggists	oz.	—	30.00
Synthetic	lb.	29.75	—
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	22	—
Sulphate	lb.	27	—
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	—
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.14	—
Powdered	lb.	.18	—
*Opium, cases, U. S. P.	lb.	—	23.75
Granular	lb.	—	26.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	25.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—
Papain	lb.	4.80	—
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	—	3.10	—
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	—
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	—	.06	—
Cream White	lb.	.09	—
Lily White	lb.	.10	—
Snow White	lb.	.13	—
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.00	—
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	—
Red	lb.	1.70	—
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	—
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50	—
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20	—
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	—
C. P.	lb.	.75	—
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	—
Chromate, crystals, yellow,	tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	—	1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	—
Iodide, bulk	—	—	3.75
Lactophosphate	—	—	.25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	—
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	—
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	—
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	—
Procaine, oz. bottles.	—	7.00	—
5 gr. bottles	—	1.50	—
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins ..	oz.	—	.90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	.91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	.52
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	.94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.98
Second Hands	oz.	1.25	—

*Nominal.

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Quinine, Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	—	—	—
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	—
*German	oz.	—	—
*Java	oz.	—	—
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz.	—	—	90
tins	oz.	—	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	—	1.75
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	70
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	—	.80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	—	.43 1/2
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	.43
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	20.00	—
U. S. P., Insoluble	lb.	21.00	—
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	.60
Ground	lb.	—	.65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	38.00
Powdered	lb.	—	39.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Seidlitz Mixture, 1 lbs	—	33 1/2	—
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots. oz.	—	—	.62 1/2
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.34	—
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	—
Green, pure	lb.	.17	—
Ordinary	lb.	.14	—
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	—	.15	—
Ordinary	lb.	.12	—
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	—	.25	—
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	3.55	—
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	—	.02 1/2	—
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	—
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	—
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.	—	—	—
crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	.32
Granular c. b. 10	lb.	—	.33
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	.62 1/2
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	—
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	.13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	—
Dried	lb.	.25	—
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	.12
Tungstate	lb.	—	—
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	—
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	—
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	—
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	—
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	—
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	—
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	—
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—

*Nominal.

Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	1.55
Acetate	oz.	—	1.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	1.55
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.	oz.	—	1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered.	lb.	.48	—
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	—	1.25	—
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	—	15.00	—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	2.35
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	—
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P.	bbls.	—	—
Granular and Powd.	lb.	—	.85 1/4
Crystals	lb.	—	.86
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	.08 1/2
Kegs	per keg	4.70	—
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	—
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	—
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	—
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	14.50	—
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	.80
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True.	lb.	3.65	—
Artificial	lb.	.06	—
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.80	—
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.,	—	—	—
bbl.	gal.	1.18	—
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.28	—
Chloride	lb.	.15	—
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.34	—

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	2 1/4	—
*Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.	lb.	.43	—
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	—
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	2.75
ex toluol	lb.	4.25	—
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13 1/4	—
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13 1/4	—
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	—
Camphoric	lb.	4.85	—
*Carbolic, crys., U.S.P., dra. lb.	—	.54	—
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	—
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	—
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.57	—
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	—
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	—
Powdered	lb.	.82 1/2	—
Second hands	lb.	.92	—
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	—
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	1.15	—
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	—
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	—
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.550.	oz.	.25	—
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	—
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	—
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	—
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII.	lb.	2.15	—
U. S. P., IX	lb.	2.50	—
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	—
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys.	lb.	.02 1/2	—
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09 1/2	—
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	—
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	—
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	—
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	—
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	—
Pyrogallie, resublimed	lb.	3.05	—
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.70	—
Pyroigneous, purified	lb.	—	.06
Technical	gal.	1.12	—
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	—
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.28	—
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	—
Sulphurous	lb.	.05	—
Tannic	lb.	1.25	—
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.30	—
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	—
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	—

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb. 13.00	-13.25
Artificial, chlorine traces..	lb. 4.50	-5.00
Free from chlorine	lb. 5.00	-5.25
Amber, crude	lb. 2.25	-2.50
Rectified	lb. 2.50	-2.75
Anise	lb. 1.10	-1.30
Bay	lb. 2.40	-3.00
Bergamot	lb. 5.50	-5.75
Synthetic	lb. 4.50	-4.75
Bois de Rose	lb. 4.65	-4.75
Cade	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs.	lb. 75	-80
Camphor, heavy gravity..	lb. 12	-18
Japanese, white	lb. 22	-23
Caraway	lb. 8.00	-8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb. 2.25	-2.40
Lead Free	lb. 2.40	-2.65
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb. 2.85	-2.90
Cedar Leaf	lb. 1.10	-1.25
Cedar Wood	lb. 19	-20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy..	lb. 20.00	-21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums..	lb. 50	-51
Java	lb. 75	-77
Cloves, cans	lb. 3.20	-3.25
Bottles	lb. 3.25	-3.30
Copaiba	lb. 95	-105
Coriander	lb. 22.00	-23.00
Cubeb	lb. 7.00	-7.25
Cumin	lb. 9.00	-10.00
Eriogon	lb. 2.25	-2.35
Eucalyptus, Australian..	lb. 60	-65
Fennel, sweet	lb. 3.75	-4.00
Geranium, rose, African ..	lb. 9.00	-9.25
Bourbon	lb. 7.50	-7.75
Turkish	lb. 4.50	-4.75
Ginger	lb. 8.00	-8.25
Gingergrass	lb. 3	-3.75
Hemlock	lb. 1.20	-1.35
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. 12.00	-12.25
Twice rect.	lb. 13.00	-13.25
Wood	lb. 2.00	-2.25
Lavender Flowers	lb. 5.25	-5.50
Garden	lb. 65	-85
Spike	lb. 90	-145
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb. 1.05	-1.20
Lemongrass	lb. 1.40	-1.50
Limes, Express	lb. 5.50	-5.75
Distilled	lb. 2.00	-2.10
Linaloe	lb. 2.95	-3.10
Mace, distilled	lb. 2.40	-2.50
Mustard, natural	lb. 32.00	-33.00
Artificial	lb. 20.00	-21.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb. 70.00	-80.00
Petale	lb. 80.00	-90.00
Artificial	lb. 18.50	-20.00
Nutmeg	lb. 2.35	-2.50
Orange, bitter	lb. 1.90	-2.15
Sweet, West Indian	lb. 1.80	-1.90
Italian	lb. 2.50	-2.75
Orris Concrete	oz. 5.00	-5.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb. 25	-35
Patchouli	lb. 28.00	-30.00
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.65	-1.80
Imported	lb. 14.25	-140
Peppermint, tins	lb. 3.00	-3.15
Petit Grain, So. America..	lb. 3.50	-3.60
French	lb. 7.00	-8.00
Pinus Sylvestus	lb. 2.25	-2.40
Pumilio	lb. 5.00	-5.00
Rose, natural	oz. 26.00	-28.00
Synthetic	oz. 3.00	-4.00
Rosemary, French	lb. 90	-110
Safrol	lb. 41	-45
Sandalwood, East India ..	lb. 13.00	-13.25
Sassafras, natural	lb. 2.00	-2.10
Artificial	lb. 35	-36
*Savin	lb. 6.00	-6.50
*Spruce	lb. 1.20	-1.25
*Spearment	lb. 3.60	-3.75
Tansy	lb. 3.25	-3.50
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.75	-1.80
White, French	lb. 2.00	-2.15
*Wine, Ethereal, light..	lb. 4.75	-5.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true ..	lb. 2.60	-3.00
Birch, Sweet	lb. 85	-90
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk..	lb. 9.50	-9.65
Wormseed	lb. 4.50	-4.75
Wormwood	lb. 12.50	-15.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 26.00	-28.00
Manila	lb. 24.00	-24.00
Artificial	lb. 24.00	-24.00

*Nominal.

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Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 17.50	-18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles ..	lb. 4.50	-5.50
Cubeb	lb. 6.50	-7.00
Ginger	lb. 3.25	-3.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 6.75	-7.50
Pepper, black	lb. 10.50	-11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 5.00	-5.50
Orris, domestic	lb. 4.00	-5.00
Imported	lb. 16.00	-16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb. 65	-70
South American	lb. 90	-95
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.80	-6.20
Oregon	gal. 1.60	-1.75
Peru	lb. 3.75	-3.80
Tolu	lb. 1.15	-1.20

BARKS

Angostura	lb. 70	-75
Basswood Bark, pressed ..	lb. 17	-20
Blackhaw, of root	lb. 28	-30
of Tree	lb. 14	-16
Buckthorn	lb. 24	-25
Calisaya	lb. 95	-100
Cascara Sagrada	lb. 14 1/2	-17 1/2
Cascarilla, quills	lb. 22	-24
Siftings	lb. 11	-14
Chestnut	lb. 08	-09
Cinchona, red quills	lb. 1.10	-1.45
Broken	lb. 95	-100
*Yellow "quills"	lb. 95	-100
*Broken	lb. 30	-31
*Loxa, pale, lb.	lb. 31	-33
Powdered, boxes	lb. 35	-40
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd. lb.	lb. 13	-15
Condurango	lb. 10	-12
Cotton Root	lb. 55	-60
Cramp (true)	lb. 10	-13
Cramp (so-called)	lb. 07 1/2	-08 1/2
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. 08	-09
Elm, grinding	lb. 18	-20
Select bds.	lb. 10	-11
Ordinary	lb. 06 1/2	-07
Hemlock	lb. 10	-12
Lemon Peel	lb. 20 1/2	-26
Mezerion	lb. 05 1/2	-07 1/2
Oak, red	lb. 04	-05
White	lb. 05 1/2	-07
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. 11	-12
Sweet	lb. 12 1/2	-13
Trieste	lb. 12	-12 1/2
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. 15	-16
Northern	lb. 40	-42
Pomegranate of Root	lb. 30	-32
of Fruit	lb. 11	-12
*Quebracho	lb. 11	-12
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. 17 1/2	-19
Select	lb. 50	-60
Simaruba	lb. 10	-11
Soap, whole	lb. 16	-16 1/2
Cut	lb. 12	-13
Crushed	lb. 12	-13

*Nominal.

Wahoo, of Root	lb. 44	-46
of Tree	lb. 15	-16
Willow, Black	lb. 06	-07
White	lb. 14	-14 1/2
White Pine	lb. 07	-08
White Poplar	lb. 03 1/2	-04
Wild Cherry	lb. 08	-13
Witch Hazel	lb. 05	-06

BEANS

Calabar	lb. 44	-46
St. Ignatius	lb. 24	-26
*St. John's Bread	lb. 30	-32
Tonka, Angostura	lb. 50	-58
Para	lb. 64	-68
Surinam	lb. 70	-74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole..	lb. 4.50	-6.00
Cuts	lb. 3.15	-3.50
Bourbon	lb. 2.25	-2.75
South American	lb. 3.00	-4.00
Tahiti, White Label	lb. 1.40	-1.45
Green label	lb. 1.30	-1.35

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb. 1.10	-1.15
*XX	lb. 1.20	-1.22
Powdered	lb. 1.15	-1.25
Fish	lb. 15	-16
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. 07 1/2	-08 1/2
Juniper	lb. 06	-08 1/2
Laurel	lb. 11	-12
Poke	lb. 11	-12
Prickly Ash	lb. 11	-12
Saw Palmetto	lb. 18	-20
Sloe	lb. 50	-55
Sumac	lb. 05	-06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb. 1.00	-1.05
Powdered	lb. 1.30	-1.35
Borage	lb. 60	-65
Calendula	lb. 4.00	-4.50
Chamomile, German	lb. 48	-50
Hungarian type	lb. 48	-50
Roman	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Spanish	lb. 40	-50
Clover Tops	lb. 30	-31
Dogwood	lb. 14	-15
Elder	lb. 28	-30
Insect, open	lb. 39	-40
Closed	lb. 34	-37
*Powd. Flowers and stems..	lb. 35	-50
Powd. Flowers	lb. 32	-36
*Kouso	lb. 24	-26
Lavender, ordinary	lb. 34	-36
Select	lb. 34	-36
Linden, with leaves	lb. 48	-50
Without leaves	lb. 3.00	-4.00
Malva, blue	lb. 1.65	-1.75
Black	lb. 1.20	-1.24
Mullein	lb. 05	-08 1/2
Orange	lb. 1.00	-1.20
*Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb. 65	-75
Poppy, red	lb. 45	-47
Rosemary	lb. 14.75	-15.00
Saffron, American	lb. 14.75	-15.00
Valencia	lb. 14.75	-15.00
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. 14.75	-15.00

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Cape	lb. 17	-18
Curacao, cases	lb. 10 1/2	-11
Socotrine, whole	lb. 60	-65
Powdered	lb. 65	-70
Ammoniac, tears	lb. 95	-100
Powdered	lb. 85	-90
Arabic, firsts	lb. 50	-52
Seconds	lb. 30	-30
Sorts Amber	lb. 35	-40
Powdered	lb. 2.00	-2.25
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 2.00	-2.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. 1.60	-1.75
Benzoins, Siam	lb. 33	-36
Sumatra	lb. 19	-22
Catechu	lb. 28	-35
*Chicle, Mexican	lb. 23	-28 1/2
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb. 27	-28
Euphorbium	lb. 23	-28
Powdered	lb. 1.45	-1.50
Galbanum	lb. 1.90	-2.00
Gamboge	lb. 80	-82
Guaiac	lb. 80	-80
Hemlock	lb. 53	-53
Kauri No. 1	lb. 85	-85
Kino	lb. 80	-82
Mastic	lb. 55	-60
Myrrh, Select	lb. 45	-50
Sorts	lb. 40	-45
Siftings	lb. 40	-45

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

116 Beekman St.

New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	—	.14
Tears	lb.	.16	—	.22
Sandarac	lb.	.75	—	.80
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	—	.42
Sorts	lb.	.34	—	.39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	—	13.50
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Seconds	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Thirds	lb.	1.75	—	1.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—	2.80
Seconds	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Thirds	lb.	1.95	—	2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.40	—	.45
Balmory	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Bonaset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	—	.20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Long	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
American	lb.	.50	—	1.00
Catnip	lb.	.08	—	.10
Chestnut	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Chiretta	lb.	.41	—	.42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	—	—	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	—	.20
*Conium	lb.	—	—	—
Corn Silk	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.12
Damiana	lb.	.16	—	.18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	—	.25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Imported	lb.	.55	—	.70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	—	.19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11 1/2
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	1.75	—	2.10
Domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Henna	lb.	.28	—	.30
Horehound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	—	.30
Laurel	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.12 1/2
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	—	.08
Liverwort	lb.	.35	—	.37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Matico	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Marioram, German	lb.	—	—	—
*French	lb.	—	—	—
Patchouli	lb.	.73	—	.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.18
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	—	.29
Pichi	lb.	.09	—	.10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.47	—	.50
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
*Plantilla	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	1.00	—	1.30
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue	lb.	—	—	.55
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.30	—	.30 1/2
Spanish	lb.	.20	—	.20 1/2
Savory	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	—	.90
Siftings	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tinnevely	lb.	.16	—	.22
Pods	lb.	.17	—	.19
Squillap, Western	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Spearment, American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	—	.31
Stramonium	lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
French	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Uva Ursi	lb.	.20	—	.25
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	—	.27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2

ROOTS

Aconite, Spanish	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.55
German	lb.	.69	—	.75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Aithra, cut	lb.	.70	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica, American	lb.	.55	—	.60
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.90	—	1.00
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

Arrowroot, American	lb.	.15	—	.16
Bermuda	lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.35	—	.40
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	—	.07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.08	—	.09
Belladonna	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.55	—	3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	—	.21
Bitter	lb.	.16	—	.18
Beth	lb.	.16	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.17	—	.18
Blueflag	lb.	.27	—	.30
Bryonia	lb.	.27	—	.30
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.24
American	lb.	.16	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohoa, black	lb.	.11	—	.13
Blue	lb.	.40	—	.42
Colchicum	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Colombo, whole	lb.	.25	—	.28
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.24
Culver's	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cranesbill see Geranium	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	—	.40
American	lb.	.32	—	.34
Doggrass Dom-Rock Co.	lb.	.55	—	.75
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.28	—	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	—	.32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.24	—	.26
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	—	.10
Gentian	lb.	.18	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.22
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.21
Bleached	lb.	.25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	14.00	—	14.50
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.35	—	5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.29
*Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Rio	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75
Kava Kava	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	—	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.33	—	.35
Selected	lb.	.35	—	.38
Powdered	lb.	.37	—	.40
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	—	.75
Manaca	lb.	.25	—	.27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.26	—	.27
Verona	lb.	.22	—	.24
Finger	lb.	1.95	—	2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	—	.40
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.42	—	.43
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.06	—	.07
Rhatany	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	—	.85
Chips	lb.	.60	—	.65
Cuts	lb.	.75	—	2.50
High Dried	lb.	.60	—	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	—	.78
American	lb.	.35	—	.40
Mexican	lb.	.65	—	.75
Senega, Northern	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Southern	lb.	.90	—	.95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	—	.20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped	lb.	.45	—	.50

*Nominal.

Spikenard	lb.	.28	—	.30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Stone	lb.	.06	—	.07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 1/2
China	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Madras	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Uncorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	—	.35
True (Aletis)	lb.	.38	—	.40
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.26 1/2	—	.26 1/2
Star	lb.	.28	—	.29
Caraway, African	lb.	.53	—	.54
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, good bleached	lb.	.80	—	.90
Celery	lb.	.38 1/2	—	.39
Colchicum	lb.	3.70	—	3.80
Conium	lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	1.44 1/2	—	1.44 1/2
Morocco	lb.	—	—	—
Mogador, unbleached	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.15 1/2
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.15 1/2
Dill	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.50	—	19.00
Ground	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Foenugreek	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.14 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Larkspur	lb.	.26	—	.30
Lobelia	lb.	.22	—	.24
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.15 1/2
California, brown	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19
Chinese	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
English, yellow	lb.	.27	—	.28
Parsley	lb.	.24	—	.25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Russian, blue	lb.	.80	—	.82
Indian	lb.	.40	—	.41
Rape, English	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Japanese small	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Sabadilla	lb.	.12	—	.13 1/2
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Kombe	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
South American	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Worm, American	lb.	.06	—	.07
Levant	lb.	.70	—	.78

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.34	—	.35
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.19	—	.20
Saigon genuine	lb.	.22	—	.23
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	—	.23
Japan	lb.	.15	—	.16
*Cassia Buds	lb.	.27	—	.29
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.18	—	.19
Mombasa	lb.	.29	—	.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28 1/2	—	.29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.58 1/2	—	.59
Zanzibar	lb.	.46 1/2	—	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	—	.20
Jamaica, white	lb.	.20	—	.21
Japan	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.13 1/2
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.56	—	.57
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.47	—	.48
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.33 1/2	—	.44
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.27 1/2	—	.28
White	lb.	.32 1/2	—	.33 1/2
Pimento	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 1/2

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.66	—	.68 1/2
Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	—	.44
Yellow, refined	lb.	.46	—	.48
*Candelilla	lb.	.60	—	.65
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.90	—	.92
No. 1	lb.	.90	—	.92
No. 2	lb.	.85	—	.87
No. 3	lb.	.80	—	.82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	—	.23
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.20	—	.21
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Substitute	lb.	.28	—	.38

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ozokerite, crude, brown ..lb.	.65	—	.75
*Green ..lb.	.85	—	.95
*Refined, white ..lb.	.80	—	.85
*Domestic ..lb.	.88	—	.90
Refined, yellow ..lb.	.70	—	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p. lb.	.12½	—	.13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. ..lb.	.14	—	.14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed ..lb.	.22½	—	.23
Double pressed ..lb.	.24½	—	.25
Triple pressed ..lb.	.28	—	.29

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c. ....lb.	.15¼	—	.16
56 p. c. ....lb.	.27¼	—	.28
*70 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
*80 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
*Glacial ..lb.	.43	—	.44
Alum, ammonia, lump ..lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Ground ..lb.	.09	—	.09½
Powdered ..lb.	.04¼	—	.05½
Chrome ..lb.	.20¼	—	.21¼
Potash lump ..lb.	.08¼	—	.09½
Ground ..lb.	.09	—	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered ..lb.	.08¼	—	.09½
Soda, Ground, 100 lbs. ....lb.	—	—	.638
Aluminum chloride, liq. ....lb.	.04¼	—	.05
Sulph., high grade ..lb.	.03¼	—	.04
Low grade ..lb.	.02¼	—	.02½
Aluminum hydrate light ..lb.	.17	—	.18
Heavy ..lb.	.11	—	.12
Arsenic, white ..lb.	.11	—	.18
Red ..lb.	.65	—	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous ..lb.	—	—	.25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.	.27	—	.28
20 deg., carboys ..lb.	.26½	—	.26¼
18 deg., carboys ..lb.	.22	—	.22½
16 deg., carboys ..lb.	.17	—	.20
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray ..lb.	.17½	—	.18
Granulated, white ..lb.	.17	—	.17½
Lump ..lb.	.17¼	—	.20
Sulphate, foreign ..100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic ..100 lbs.	.03½	—	.04
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
65 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
47 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry ..lb.	.04¼	—	.04½
Barium, chloride ..ton	66.00	—	86.00
Dioxide ..lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate ..lb.	.11½	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white ..ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color ..ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....lb.	.02½	—	.027½
*Calcium Acetate, ..100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.05
Carbide ..ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate ..lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	24.00	—	26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands ..ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands ..ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Carbon tetrachloride ..lb.	.15¼	—	.16
Copper Carbonate ..lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris) ..lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered ..lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.09¼	—	.09½
Second hands ..lb.	.08¼	—	.09
Powdered ..lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Coppers, f.o.b. works. ....100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.50
Fuel Oil, crude ..gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined ..gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls. lb.	—	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys ..lb.	—	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys ..lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar. lb.	.15¼	—	.16¼
White cryst. ..lb.	.17½	—	.17¼
Broken Cakes ..lb.	.16	—	.16½

*Nominal.

Granulated ..lb.	.17¼	—	.17½
Arsenate, powdered ..lb.	.31	—	.34
Paste ..lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09¼	—	.09½
Red, American ..lb.	—	—	.10¼
Foreign ..lb.	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry ..lb.	—	—	.09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ..lb.	—	—	.10½
English ..lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate ..lb.	—	—	.08¼
Lime, hydrate ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Lime, sulphur solution ..gal.	.15	—	.19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....lb.	42.00	—	44.00
f. o. b. N. Y. ....lb.	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys ..lb.	.01½	—	.02¼
20 deg. carboys ..lb.	.02½	—	.03
22 deg. carboys ..lb.	.02¼	—	.03½
Nickel oxide ..lb.	.60	—	.70
Nickel salts, single ..lb.	.14	—	.15
double ..lb.	.12	—	.13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys lb.	.07¼	—	.07½
*38 deg. carboys ..lb.	.07½	—	.07½
*40 deg. carboys ..lb.	.08½	—	.09½
*42 deg. carboys ..lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.05¼
38 deg. carboys ..lb.	—	—	.05½
40 deg. carboys ..lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys ..lb.	—	—	.06¼
Phosphorus, red ..lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Yellow ..lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Plaster of Paris ..bbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental ..bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 ..lb.	.82¼	—	.83¼
Potassium Bichromate ..lb.	.44½	—	.44¼
Carbonate, calc ..lb.	.68	—	.75
Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.39	—	.40
Powdered ..lb.	.36¼	—	.40
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	350.00	—	375.00
Prussiate, red ..lb.	2.85	—	2.95
Yellow ..lb.	1.18	—	1.25
Saltpetre, Granulated ..lb.	.27¼	—	.28¼
Refined ..lb.	.31¼	—	.31¼
Soda Ash 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	2.15	—	2.25
In bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.85	—	3.00
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid. 100 lbs.	4.40	—	4.60
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	6.20	—	6.50
Sodium Bichromate ..lb.	.24½	—	.25¼
Bisulphate ..lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Chlorate ..lb.	.18	—	.20½
Cyanide ..lb.	.38	—	.40
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.75
Kegs ..100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.50
*Nitrate, tech. ....100 lbs.	5.50	—	5.75
Refined ..lb.	.06¼	—	.07
Sodium Nitrite ..lb.	.41½	—	.43½
Prussiate, Yellow ..lb.	.74	—	.75½
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	4.25	—	5.00
Silicate, 40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	1.40	—	1.70
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....lb.	.05¼	—	.06¼
60 p.c. ....per 100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.50
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	—	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore ..ton	45.00	—	50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
*60 deg. Pyrite ..ton	45.00	—	50.00
66 deg. Brimstone ..ton	35.00	—	40.00
Oleum ..ton	60.00	—	65.00
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.40
Tin, bichloride ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide ..lb.	.80	—	.90
Zinc, carbonate ..lb.	.28	—	.30
Chloride ..lb.	.15½	—	.16
Sulphate ..lb.	.06¼	—	.07

*Nominal.

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND

Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	—	30
(90 p. c.) ..gal.	.29	—
Carbolic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	1.05	—
50 p. c. ....lb.	.60	—
25 p. c. ....lb.	.35	—
Cresol, U. S. P. ....lb.	.18	—
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. ....gal.	.33	—
Dip oil, 20 p.c. ....gal.	.29	—
Naphthalene, balls ..lb.	.11	—
Flake ..lb.	.09¼	—
Phenol ..lb.	.49	—
Pitch, various grades ..ton	10.00	—
Solvent naphtha, water white gal.	.18	—
Crude heavy ..gal.	.14	—
*Toluol, pure ..gal.	1.50	—
*Commercial, 90 p. c. ....gal.	1.55	—
Xylol, pure water white ..gal.	.40	—

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic ..lb.	3.80	—	4.00
*Acid Benzoic Crude ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Acid H ..lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Acid Metanilic ..lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude ..lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Refined ..lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Acid Sulphanilic, crude ..lb.	.30	—	.32
Refined ..lb.	.42	—	.44
p-Amidophenol Base ..lb.	3.75	—	4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	4.10	—	4.25
Aminoazobenzene ..lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra ..lb.	.25¼	—	.26¼
Aniline Salts ..lb.	.32	—	.33
Aniline for red ..lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) ..lb.	Nominal	—	—
Anthraquinone ..lb.	3.75	—	5.10
Benzaldehyde ..lb.	5.10	—	5.75
Benzidine Base ..lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Benzidine Sulphate ..lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Benzoate of Soda ..lb.	3.35	—	3.60
Benzylchloride ..lb.	2.20	—	2.40
Dimedophenol ..lb.	7.50	—	8.00
o-Dianisidine ..lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorobenzol ..lb.	.35	—	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol ..lb.	.15	—	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol ..lb.	.13	—	.14
Diethylaniline ..lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Dimethylaniline ..lb.	.70	—	.75
Dinitrobenzol ..lb.	.34¼	—	.36
m-Dinitrobenzene ..lb.	.45	—	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene ..lb.	.50	—	.56
Dinitrochlorobenzol ..lb.	.38	—	.40
Dinitronaphthalene ..lb.	.44	—	.75
Dinitrophenol ..lb.	.52	—	.56
*Dinitrotoluol ..lb.	.59	—	.60
Diphenylamine ..lb.	.90	—	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene ..lb.	—	—	—
"G" Salt ..lb.	.85	—	.90
Hydrazobenzene ..lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline ..lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylantraquinone ..lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol ..lb.	.48	—	.52
Monothylaniline ..lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Naphthalenediamine ..lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthol ..lb.	1.65	—	1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical ..lb.	.65	—	.70
Sublimed ..lb.	.85	—	.90
a-Naphthylamine ..lb.	.58	—	.62
b-Naphthylamine ..lb.	1.65	—	1.75
p-Nitraniline ..lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Nitrobenzene ..lb.	.20	—	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol ..lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene ..lb.	.44	—	.65
p-Nitrophenol ..lb.	1.65	—	1.75
p-Nitrotoluol ..lb.	1.45	—	1.75
Nitrotoluol ..lb.	.55	—	.65
o-Nitrotoluol ..lb.	.75	—	.80
m-Phenylenediamine ..lb.	1.15	—	1.25
p-Phenylenediamine ..lb.	3.50	—	4.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.80	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	—
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.83
o-Tolidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Tolidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Acid Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.60
Acid Brown	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.30	— .50
Acid Orange III	lb.	.60	— .75
Acid Red	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	7.00	— 8.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.25	— 8.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.50	— 14.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Benzo Purpurine 10 B	lb.	6.75	— 6.75
Benzo Purpurine 4 B	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.00	— 13.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— .90
Direct Blue	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.25	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.60	— 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 5.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	— 20.60
Erythrosine	lb.	11.00	— 13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.50	— 11.00
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	6.25	— 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 5.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Naphthol Green, Conc.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
et	lb.	.80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.40	— 7.10
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G. contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	21.50	— 22.00
Phosphine G. Imp.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Priniline, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	58.00	— 62.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAniline Dyestuffs
Dye-wood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.30	— 1.85
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.50	— 9.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33 1/4	— .35
Seed	lb.	.10 1/2	— .11 1/2
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	— .68
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Madras	lb.	.27	— .29
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .26
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	—	—
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.09	— .10 1/4
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.10 1/4	— .11 1/4
Aleppey	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14 1/4
Pubna	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10 1/2

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	lb.	39.00	— 65.00
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	36.50	— 39.50
Chips	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03 1/4
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.19 1/4	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14 1/4
Tablet	lb.	.11 1/4	— .13 1/4
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.20	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	— .40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24 1/2	— .25 1/2
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11 1/2	— .13 1/2
Gall	lb.	.14	— .18
Hematin Extract	lb.	.24	— .28
Crystals	lb.	—	—
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.50	— .54
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.30	— .32
For wool	lb.	—	—
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	—
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.20 1/2	— .28
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.10 1/4	— .11 1/4
Contract	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12 1/2
Osage, Orange	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .90
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .65
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00

* Nominal.

Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15 1/2	— .16 1/2

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	68.00	74.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	40.00	42.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	—
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	57.50	59.50
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard Bark	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02 1/4	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09 1/4	— .11
Common	lb.	.26 1/2	— .27
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.24 1/2	— .25
*No. 2	lb.	.21	— .21 1/2
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 33-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/4
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c., tan, ordinary	lb.	.11 1/2	— .14 1/2
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10 1/2
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)			
Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
*Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—
Liver, Newfoundland	bb.	95.00	— 96.00
Norwegian	bb.	140.00	— 145.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.25	— .27
*English	lb.	.26	— .28
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.17	— .18
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30	— 2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained, gal.	gal.	1.20	— 1.22
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.22	— 1.24
White, bleached, winter gal.	gal.	1.25	— 1.26
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant gal.	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	— .85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	— 25.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
Saponified	lb.	.17	— .17 1/2
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	— .12
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20	— 2.25
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22 1/2	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24 1/2	— .25
*Triple pressed	lb.	.28	— .29
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.32	— .40
Cases	lb.	.34	— .42
*No. 3	lb.	.30	— .33

* Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cocoonut, Ceylon, bbls. ....lb.	.17½ — .17¾
*Ceylon, tanks	— .16½
Cochin, bbls .....	.18½ — .19
Tanks .....	.17½ — .18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	20.72 — 20.92
*Crude, bbls. ....	.16½ — .17
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks.....lb.	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime.....lb.	.20½ — .21½
*White	— .22
*Winter, yellow	— .22½

Linseed, raw, car lots	1.55 — 1.57
5 barrel lots	1.57 — 1.58
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	1.58 — 1.59
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	1.59 — 1.60

*Olive, denatured	— .425
*Foots	—
Palm, Lagos casks.....lb.	—
Benin	—
Niger	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	—
*Imported	—
Peach Kernel .....	.35 — .40
Peanut Oil, edible	1.70 — 1.73
†Crude f. o. b. mills	1.36 — 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	—
Yellow, steam .....	.54 — .55
*Poppy Seed	—
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	— 1.75
*Blown	1.85 — 2.00
Rosin, oil, first rect. ....	.35 — .40
Second .....	.42 — .45
*Sesame, domestic	—
*Imported	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian .....	.18½ — .19
Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....	.33 — .34
Commercial .....	.25 — .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test.....gal.	.21 — .22
29 gravity, 15 cold test.....gal.	.21 — .22
Summer .....	.21 — .22
Cylinder, light, filtered.....gal.	.36 — .38
Dark, filtered .....	.35 — .36
Extra cold test .....	.50 — .55
Dark steam, refined .....	.25 — .27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.	.36 — .37
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity .....	.31½ — .32
White 30@31 gravity .....	.44 — .45
Paraffin, high viscosity.....gal.	.40 — .41
903 sp. gr. ....	.36 — .38
Red Paraffin .....	.36 — .38
Spindle, filtered .....	.40 — .47
No. 200 .....	.36 — .37
No. 100 .....	.35 — .36
No. 110 .....	.33 — .34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. ....	.50 — 50½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbl.	— .45½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls	— .42½

*Nominal.

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl. 400 — 4.25
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal bbls. 12.50 — 13.75	
Rosin, com., to g'd	80-bbl. 8.25 — 8.30

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb. .78 — .80
Diamond "I"	lb. .78 — .90
V. S. O.	lb. .78 — .79
Fine Orange	lb. .69 — .73
Second Orange	lb. .63 — .68
T. N.	lb. .62 — .63
A. C. Garnet	lb. .62 — .63
Rutton	lb. —
Regular, bleached	lb. .59 — .60
Bone, dry	lb. .69 — .70

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	— \$3.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	— \$7.50
Columbia	— \$8.50
New Orleans	ton 47.00 — 49.00
Corn Cake	short ton 37.00 — 40.00
Meal	short ton 41.00 — 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton — 52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton 55.00 — 56.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb. .135½ — .13¾
Caracas	lb. .13¾ — .14
Hayti	lb. .11¾ — .12
Maracaibo	lb. .22 — .24½
Trinidad	lb. .13¾ — .14

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe per 100 lbs.	— — 6.59
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb. .07½ — .08½
Potato, white or canary.....lb.	.18 — .19
Starch Corn	lb. .07 — .07½
Pearl, Globe	lb. .06 — .06½
Potato, Domestic	lb. .13½ — .14
Imported, duty paid	lb. .14 — .15

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Powdered	Amer. Nat. bule eral net 7.60 7.60 7.60 7.60
XXXX	7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65
Confectioners A	7.35 7.35 7.35 — 7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.	1.00 — 1.05
Light, strained	gal. 1.20 — 1.22
Yellow, bleached	gal. 1.22 — 1.24
White, bleached, winter.....gal.	1.25 — 1.26
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	— .325
30 deg., cold test	gal. — 3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal. 2.95 — 3.00
Dark	gal. 1.75 — 1.80
Prime	gal. 2.00 — 2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	.17 — .17½
Saponified	lb. .17 — .17½
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.	.22½ — .23
Double pressed	lb. .24½ — .25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.32 — .40
*No. 3 .....	.30 — .33
Cocoonut, Ceylon, bbls .....	.17½ — .17¾
*Ceylon, Tanks	— .16½
Cochin, bbls .....	.18½ — .19
Tanks .....	.17½ — .18
*Corn, crude, bbls. ....	.16½ — .17
Refined, barrels	20.72 — 20.92
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills in tanks	— .17½
*Summer Yellow, prime .....	.20½ — .21½
*White	— .22½
*Winter, Yellow	— .22½
Linseed, raw, car lots	1.55 — 1.57
5-bbl. lots	1.57 — 1.58
*Olive, denatug'd	gal. — .425
*Foots	—
*Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	—
*Niger	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	—
Peanut, edible	gal. 1.70 — 1.73
†Crude f. o. b. mills.....gal.	1.36 — 1.40
Pine, white steam	gal. —
*Sesame, domestic	gal. —
Soya Bean, Manchurian.....lb.	.18½ — .19

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb. .17 — .17½
Yellow	lb. .15¾ — .16½
House	lb. .16 — .16½
Brown	lb. .13 — .15
Lard, City	lb. .25 — .25½
Compound	lb. .22½ — .23½
Stearine, lard	lb. .28 — .29
Oleo	lb. .18½ — .19
Tallow, edible	lb. .17¾ — .18½
City prime	lb. .17¾ — .18½
Choice County	lb. .17½ — .18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb. .17¾ — .18
City Fancy	lb. — .17½
Prime Packers	lb. .17½ — .17¾
Grease, Choice White	lb. .16½ — .17
"A" White	lb. .16½ — .16¾
"B" White	lb. .16½ — .16¾
Yellow	lb. .15¾ — .16
Brown	lb. .12 — .13½
Bone	lb. .124 — .13½
House	lb. .15¾ — .15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb. .19 — .19½
Lard	lb. .27½ — .27¾
*Nominal.	
*Buyers' Tanks.	
*Nominal.	

MARKET FOR OILS AND GREASES IN JAMAICA

There is at all times an excellent demand in Jamaica for lubricating oils and greases of every description. An investigation disclosed stocks to be low and dealers anxious to obtain supplies.

While Jamaica can not be classed as a manufacturing country, numerous small manufacturing and milling plants and large agricultural estates making sugar and rum, together with an important ship-stores trade at Kingston, make an excellent market for this line of product, the shortage of which is due to transportation facilities, which operate to the same disadvantages as at other insular countries during these abnormal times.

The value of the imports of oils and greases from the United States in 1916 were: Greases, \$10,000; engine oil, \$1,000; cylinder oil, \$1,000; and unenumerated lubricating oils, \$15,000, while \$30,000 worth of unenumerated oils at an average price of 90 cents per gallon

came from Great Britain. During 1916, petroleum imports from the United States were valued at \$195,000 and gasoline at \$140,000. The figures for lubricating and other oils for 1917 are not yet available.

The rate of import duty on petroleum oils and petroleum products is 8 cents per gallon, and on the remainder of this line of products 16 2-3 per cent. ad valorem, and shipments are made as a rule via New York and New Orleans.

Jamaica is a British colony and English is the only language employed throughout the island. Correspondence should be conducted in that language.

A list of commission agents, who are in a position to accept an exclusive agency or receive goods for sale on consignment, also the names of large wholesale dealers who might purchase goods direct, can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices by referring to file No. 100385b.

Patents & Trade Marks

PATENTS.

Granted Apr. 30, 1918.

- 1,264,182—Ingenuin Hechenbleikner, Charlotte, N. C. Process of concentrating sulphuric acid.
- 1,264,185—Karl J. Holliday, Glen Osborne borough, Pa., assignor to Holliday Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Surgical dressing.
- 1,264,185—Karl H. Holliday, Glen Osborne borough, Pa., assignor to Holliday Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Product of beeswax and process of manufacturing same.
- 1,264,236—Hyleman Alison Webster, Columbia, Tenn., assignor to John J. Gray, Jr., Rockdale, Tenn. Process of making ferrophosphorus.
- 1,264,288—Henri Engel, London, England. Apparatus for extraction of oils, fats and greases; and of gelatin.
- 1,264,535—Karl P. McElroy, Washington, D. C., assignor to Chemical Development Company. Electrolysis of chlorides.
- 1,264,536—Karl P. McElroy, Washington, D. C., assignor to Chemical Development of Washington, D. C. Manufacture of alkalis.
- 1,264,555—Thomas W. S. Phillips, New York, N. Y. Toilet-powder box.
- 1,264,572—Guy Sterling, Salt Lake City, Utah. Process of separating potassium salts from mother-liquor salts.
- 1,264,604—Rene Bohn, Mannheim, and Paul Nawiasky, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine Germany, assignors to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. Chromium compounds of azo dyes.
- 1,264,629—Charles H. Fulton, St. Louis, Mo., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Process for recovering mercury.
- 1,264,710—Jokichi Takamine, Jr., New York, N. Y. Ice or water bag.
- 1,264,713—Homer N. Tyson, Telford, Wash. Poison-bottle stopper.
- 1,264,745—Emile Allie, Paris, France. Forcing-proof drop stopper.
- 1,264,772—Otis D. Butler, Independence, Oregon. Medical liquid delivered attachment for water-pipes of bath tubs.
- 1,264,781—Pierre Ehrhardt, Paris, France. Means for the application of solid pharmaceutical preparations or products.
- 1,264,802—Edwin J. Hunt, Oldbury, and William T. Gidden, Warley, England, assignors to Chance & Hunt, Ltd., Oldbury, England. Electrolysis of sulphate of cadmium solutions.

TRADE-MARKS

Published Apr. 30, 1918

- 103,508—Felix Mills, Haskell, Okla. Blood tonic for internal use.
- 105,773—Ginnetti Manufacturing Company, Washington, D. C. Scalp remedies.
- 105,806—Joseph Langerman, Chicago, Ill. Preparation for the treatment of gonorrhea and gleet.
- 107,748—Pablo Gonzales Gorza, Monterey, Mexico. Medicine for use in the treatment of epilepsy.
- 108,589—David C. Meyers, Hughesville, Pa. Salves for ringworm, bee stings, snake bites, etc.
- 108,751—Vasill Peppas, Braddock, Pa. Preparation for rheumatism.
- 109,101—Lyko Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo. A general tonic.
- 109,242—Aurelius S. Hinds, Portland, Me. Face powder and talcum powder.
- 109,256—109,260—Harriet H. Ayer, New York, N. Y. Almond-meal, Bay-rum, cold cream, hair tonic, nail polish, etc.
- 109,280—Occidental Medicine Co., Arecibo, Porto Rico. Ulterine tonics, anemic tonics, eczema skin and ulcer ointment.
- 109,832—J. S. Young & Co., Hanover, Pa. Dyestuffs of various shades extracted from vegetable sources and particularly from Oak-Bark.
- 109,462—Henry G. Freund, Davenport, Iowa. Veterinary medicine.
- 109,495—Peter C. Christensen, West Orange, N. J. Photographic developers.
- 109,499—Guaranteed Remedies Co., Elyria, Ohio. Preparation for the treatment of piles.
- 109,503—Julius R. Jones, Richmond, Va. Scalp preparation.
- 109,664—Verner B. Million, Louisville, Ky. Tablets which are used as an antirheumatic, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antipain as a relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds and la grippe.

Notes on New York Imports.

H. Marquardt & Co. received an importation of about 5,200 pounds of vanilla beans.

A. Chiris & Company is credited with a large importation of vanilla beans amounting to nearly 22,600 pounds.

About 1,680,000 pounds of carbonate of potassium arrived for Hollinghurst & Company.

Whittemore & Wright Company received one of the largest consignments of cutch covering about 95,000 pounds.

AWARDS FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The following awards have been made by the officer in charge, Field Medical Supply Depot, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for furnishing chemicals under circular 805. Bids opened May 13:

- Bid 1—Huron Chemical Co., New York City.
- 2—Merck & Co., New York City.
- 3—Eimer & Amend, New York City.
- 4—Hirsch Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo.
- 5—J. T. Baker Chemical Co., New York City.
- 6—Smith, Klein & French, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 7—Hellenic Chemical Co., New York City.
- 8—Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 9—Harmer Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 10—Magnus, Mabee & Reynard (Inc.) New York.
- Item 1—2,000 bts. acetone, analysis required, 1 lb. c. s. b., 54.9c., bid 1.
- 2—4,000 bts. acid acetic, 1-lb. g. s. b., 55c. bid 2.
- 3—1,400 bts. acid butyric, 1 oz. g.s.b., no bids.
- 4—200 bts. acid metaphosphoric, sticks, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb., c. s. b. 60c. bid 3.
- 5—8,000 bts. acid nitric, C. P., 1-lb. g. s. b. 37c. bid 4.
- 6—200 bts. acid phosphotungstic, 1 oz. g. s. b., 97c., bid 5.
- 7—8,000 bts. acid pyrogallic, 1-oz., c. s. b., 25c. bid 2.
- 8—100 vials acid uric, 1 gram vial, no bids.
- 9—500 cartons albumin, from blood, 1-lb. carton, 76c., bid 6.
- 10—4,000 bts. alcohol, dehydrated, 1-lb. c. s. b. 35c., bid 5.
- 11—8,000 bts. alcohol, methyl, 1-lb. c.s.b., 31.9c., bid 1.
- 12—1,600 bts. ammonium aluminum sulphate, 1-lb. c. s. b., 20c. bid 7.
- 13—2,000 bts. ammonium chloride, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b. 18c. bid 5.
- 14—1,600 bts., ammonium molybdate, 1-oz., c. s. b. 42c., do.
- 15—400 bts. ammonium sulphate, 1-lb. c. s. b., 21.35c., bid 8.
- 16—4,000 bts. antiformin, 1-lb. c. s. b., 35.9c., bid 1.
- 17—100 bts. arsenic trioxide, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., 20c., bid 3.
- 18—200 cartons asbestos, long fiber, 1-lb. carton, \$2.71, bid 5.
- 19—800 bts. barium hydroxide, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., 20c., do.
- 20—200 bts. calcium hydroxide, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., 15c., bid 3.
- 21—200 tins calcium hypochlorite, C. P., 1-lb. tin, 71c., bid 5.
- 22—1,000 bts. cholesterol, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. c. s. b., 90c., bid 9.
- 23—400 bts. copper oxide, 1-oz., c. s. b., no bids.
- 24—1,600 bts. copper sulphate, crystals, 1-lb. c. s. b., 27c., bid 7.
- 25—200 vials dextrose, 10 gm. vial, no bids.
- 26—200 bts. iron (ic) chloride, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. g. s. b. no bids.
- 27—400 bts. litmus, powdered, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., 52c., bid 5.
- 28—200 bts. magnesium oxide, 1-oz. c. s. b., 15c., do.
- 29—200 bts. magnesium sulphate, 1-lb. c. s. b., \$1.65, bid 7.
- 30—200 bts. naphthol resorcin, 1-oz. c. s. b., no bids.
- 31—200 bts. potassium chromate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b. 43c. bid 5.
- 32—500 bts. potassium carbonate, 1-lb. g. s. b., \$1.75, bid 8.
- 33—200 bts. potassium cyanide, 1-oz. c. s. b., no purchase.
- 34—200 bts. potassium dichromate, 1-lb. c. s. b., \$1.05, bid 5.
- 35—200 bts. potassium hydroxide, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., no purchase.
- 36—200 bts. potassium nitroprusside, 1-oz. c. s. b., 96c., bid 9.
- 37—200 bts. potassium oxalate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., 60c., bid 5.
- 38—200 bts. potassium permanganate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., \$1.475, bid 1.
- 39—200 vials saponin, water soluble, 1-oz. vials, 21c., bid 10.
- 40—400 bts. sodium chloride, 1-lb. c. s. b., \$3.75, bid 8.
- 41—200 bts. sodium citrate, 1-lb. c. s. b., \$1.06, do.
- 42—400 bts. sodium nitrate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., 24.75c. do.
- 43—200 bts. sodium oxalate, 1-oz., c. s. b., 14c., bid 5.
- 44—200 bts. sodium potassium tartrate 1-lb. c. s. b., 83c., bid 5.
- 45—200 bts. sodium sulphite, crystals, 19.5c., bid 7.
- 46—200 bts. sodium tungstate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. c. s. b., \$1.83, bid 5, and \$1.20, bid 3.
- 47—50 bts. sodium and potassium tartrate, 1-lb., c. s. b., 83c., bid 5.
- 48—40 bts. tin (ous) chloride, 1-oz. g. s. b., 17c., do.

Financial Notes

The General Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 18.

The Grasselli Chemical Company announces an extra dividend of 2 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the common stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the preferred stock, all payable June 29 to stockholders of record June 15.

BOLIVIA INVITES CAPITAL

The opportunities for investment in Bolivia, South America, and the country's natural resources are set forth in a pamphlet published by Julio Zamora, minister of Foreign Relations. The booklet contains up-to-date information and statistics which show the prosperity of Bolivia with special reference to the mineral resources and her foreign commerce. The tin mines and rubber plantations are known the world over, and many products in demand for war purposes are available. Bolivia's exports in 1916 exceeded her imports by more than 70,000,000 bolivianos, or nearly \$30,000,000.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 18 to May 25.—Exports for month of March.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID—
14,120 pounds oxalic
5,000 gallons cresylic
11,500 pounds citric

BARK—
6,000 pounds various

BEANS—
5,150 pounds vanilla
22,575 pounds vanilla
5,750 pounds vanilla

BERRIES—
800 pounds juniper

BISMUTH—
692 pounds

CASEINE—
200,000 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
350 pounds
250 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
300 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
42,900 pounds gambier
22,977 pounds natural indigo
70,000 pounds cutch
120,000 pounds cutch
185,000 pounds cutch
20,000 pounds cutch
75,700 pounds indigo
70,000 pounds indigo

DYE WOODS—
303 tons

ESSENTIAL OILS—
3,850 pounds various
4,950 pounds various
5,750 pounds various
3,000 pounds various
3,720 pounds various

GLYCERIN—
210,000 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
108,128 pounds

GUMS—
200 pounds tragacanth

HERBS—
16,800 pounds various

IRON OXIDE—
163,000 pounds

LACTARENE—
179,642 pounds

LEAVES—
15,250 pounds laurel
6,500 pounds henna
25,500 pounds henna
19,000 pounds henna
12,000 pounds henna
300 pounds colchicum
20,000 pounds sage
16,000 pounds senna

LEECHES—
200 pounds bloodsuckers

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
5,000 pounds drugs
450 pounds medicine
555 pounds medicine

NUX VOMICA—
255,000 pounds

OILS—
10,000 gallons Chinese nut
135,803 pounds coconut
22 gallons olive, edible
10,000 gallons rapeseed oil

OPIUM—
2,000 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
1,680,000 pounds

QUEBRACHO—
507 pounds

QUININE SULPHATE—
5,000 ounces

ROOTS—
1,880 pounds ginger
13,000 pounds ginger
1,400 pounds ipecac
500 pounds belladonna
500 pounds colchicum

SEED—
1,715 pounds foenugreek
38,000 pounds cumin
16,000 pounds fennel
63,900 pounds coriander
25,450 pounds celery
500 pounds colchicum
20,000 pounds caraway
3,200 pounds cardamom

SPONGES—
2,500 pounds

TALC—
140,200 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
166,300 pounds
15,000 pounds

THYMOL—
1,800 pounds
900 pounds

WAX—
1,120,500 pounds paraffin
48,500 pounds carnauba
64,700 pounds carnauba
54,800 pounds carnauba
110,000 pounds carnauba
62,000 pounds carnauba
58,900 pounds carnauba
37,000 pounds carnauba

WINE LEES—
88,263 pounds

ZINC OXIDE—
4,065,000 pounds
26,250 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
295 pounds, Colombia
165 pounds, Uruguay
680 pounds, Venezuela
224 pounds, Australia

ACID, NITRIC—
1,225 pounds, Brazil

ACID, SULPHURIC—
68,164 pounds, British Guiana
54,323 pounds, Colombia
15,140 pounds, French W. Ind.

BEANS—
343 pounds vanilla, Chile

COPPER SULPHATE—
310,440 pounds, Argentina
400,870 pounds, Brazil
90,200 pounds, Chile
44,000 pounds, Uruguay

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
10,344 pounds, Mexico
78,010 pounds, Cuba
282,300 pounds, Chile
119,280 pounds, Argentina
108,306 pounds, Br. S. Africa

GLUCOSE—
508,800 pounds, Cuba
172,500 pounds, Argentina
1,052,464 pounds, Br. S. Africa
49,997 pounds, Brazil

GLYCERIN—
822 pounds, Brazil
1,300 pounds, Br. S. Africa
310 pounds, Chile
170 pounds, Trinidad
215 pounds, Cuba
250 pounds, Philippine Islands

LIME CHLORIDE—
198,248 pounds, Brazil
33,200 pounds, Br. S. Africa

PEPPERMINT OIL—
320 pounds, Br. S. Africa

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
20,000 pounds, Australia

SODA, ASH—
650,000 pounds, Chile
100,790 pounds, Peru
112,420 pounds, Venezuela
129,200 pounds, Br. S. Africa

SODA, CAUSTIC—
106,770 pounds, Brazil
4,200 pounds, Peru
139 pounds, Chile

SODA, SAL—
22,400 pounds, Dutch W. Ind.
5,110 pounds, British Guiana

SODIUM SILICATE—
3,600 pounds, Venezuela

SPONGES—
1,647 pounds, Peru
770 pounds, Japan

SPICES—
350 pounds cassia, Trinidad
2,010 pounds cassia, Br. W. I.
3,633 pounds cassia, Cuba
1,460 pounds cassia, Hayti
2,256 pounds cassia, San Dom.
730 pounds cassia, Brazil

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
100 tons, British S. Africa

WAX—
4,000 pounds vegetable, Japan

ZINC OXIDE—
624,415 pounds, Brazil
15,466 pounds, Colombia
11,900 pounds, British India
5,700 pounds, Dutch E. Indies

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Boston, May 28.—Following are the imports at the Port of Boston for April, which have just been announced:

Dutiable

Coal tar colors or dyes, \$11.59 value. (quantity not given)
Gum camphor, refined and synthetic, 141,800 pounds.
Gums, all others, value \$57,368.
Preparations medicinal, value \$2,358.
Chemicals, all others, value \$1,226.
Honey, 105 gallons.
Fish and other animal oils, 15,067.
Peanut oil, 296 gallons.
Castile soap, 85,934 pounds.
Pepper, 44,299 pounds.
Spices, all others, 239,970.

Free

Acids, value \$21,259.
Lacterene of casein, 198,417 pounds.
Nitrate of soda, 2,867 tons.
Sumac, ground or unground, 806,400 pounds.
Cocoa, 1,318,720 pounds.

LEATHER CHEMISTS FORM NEW SOCIETY

The Society of Leather Trades Chemists has been organized to take the place, so far as the Allied nations are concerned, of the old international organization of chemists and signifies a complete severance of friendly relations between the chemists of this country, France and Great Britain with those of the Central Powers. The creation of the new body is due to a recognition of the fact that the barbaric policies of Germany in the world war made a continuance of friendly relations impossible during or after the war.

The new society was officially reorganized, last week, by the American Leather Chemists Association in session at Atlantic City. R. W. Griffith, of Canton, N. C., was elected president of the American chemists to succeed C. W. Oberfell, of Philadelphia. The other officers are: W. H. Alsop, Ridgeway, Pa., vice-president; H. C. Reed, New York, secretary-treasurer;

C. C. Smooth, 3d, North Wilkes-Barre, N. C., and J. S. Rogers, Morgantown, N. C., members of the council.

GYPSUM INDUSTRY IN 1917.

The total quantity of crude gypsum mined in the United States in 1917 was 2,696,226 short tons, a decrease of 61,504 tons from the output of 1916. This decrease was due to the reduction in building operations in the second half of the year. The total value of crude and calcined gypsum produced in the United States, however, was far greater than ever before, amounting to \$10,502,509.

The average price per ton for gypsum and gypsum products shows a large increase over the price in 1916. The average value of land plaster rose from \$2.04 a ton in 1916 to \$2.74 in 1917, of gypsum for retarder in Portland cement from \$1.34 to 1.65, and of all grades of calcined gypsum from \$3.97 to \$5.55.

Pacific Coast Notes

The Pacific Coast branch of the Emerson Drug Company, of which L. Roberts Walton is manager, has been moved to 136 Embarcadero, San Francisco.

Leopold Seelenfried and Benno Lowy have filed a statement at San Francisco, Cal., to indicate that they are engaged in business as the Pacific Chemical Laboratories.

Chris De Soto, of Tulare, Cal., has received 30,000 belladonna plants from a nursery at Pasadena, and will make the experiment of growing belladonna for the market.

The Porterville Magnesite Company of California has removed its general offices to the American National Bank Building, 495 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Adolphus C. Crane, of Reno, Nev., has perfected a process for extracting hydrocarbon material from shale and an oil distillation plant will shortly be placed in operation in that State.

T. Thornton Taylor and Jesse J. Levy have engaged in the brokerage business at 24 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., as the Taylor-Levy Co. The Bay Chemical Works, specializing in caustic soda and soda ash, is controlled by them.

The Pacific Coast Borax Company, of which F. M. Cramer is manager, is preparing to enlarge its refining plant at Alameda, Cal., owing to the greatly increased demand for borax products. New buildings will be erected and the end of Bush Street is to be closed to permit of the extensions.

Federal officials recently brought to a climax their investigations of a drug ring with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal., and warrants have been issued for the arrest of five men and a woman. J. D. Davis and wife, who conduct a butter and egg business at 1363 Greenwich Street, have been arrested and a large quantity of drugs seized. Others sought on warrants charging conspiracy to violate the Harrison Drug Act are Nathan, John and Abraham Scharlin, of the firm of Scharlin Bros., Inc., clothing merchants, 937 Grant Avenue, and Joseph Kubey, said to be the head of the organization, now at Honolulu. The raid upon the Greenwich Street store resulted in the seizure of 169 five-ounce tins of opium, 200 one-ounce bottles of cocaine and large quantities of morphine, all of which had been smuggled into this country from Mexico.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS CONVENTION

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association will be held during the week of October 7, at the Hotel Astor, New York, in accordance with action taken by the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment. Full details concerning hotel rates and accommodations will shortly be given in a circular letter to be sent out by this Committee, of which Clarence G. Stone, 192 Front Street, New York, is chairman. Progress is being made on the general plans of entertainment. Frank M. Bell, Chicago, Ill., chairman of the Committee on Rates and Routes, is arranging for the transportation of members and guests.

Want Ads

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New Incorporations

Arkay Chemical Works, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. F. Bush, E. and H. M. Orenstein, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Independent Druggists' Exchange, Manhattan, capital \$5,000. M. Rosenberg, S. Ruwman, M. M. Tuttle, 108 Avenue D, New York City.

Asbestos Products Corp., Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, all of Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del.

The Well Trading Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Chemicals and drugs. C. E. Peterson, K. A. Nelson, B. Wellman, 710 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

United States Manganese Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$7,000. M. L. Rogers, M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, all of Wilmington.

The Northern Phosphate Mining Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. G. H. Simpson, E. Wedekind, J. B. Parlie, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

Lincoln Petroleum Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, all of Wilmington, Del.

The Lognol Chemical Company, Irvington, N. J., capital \$10,000. To manufacture chemicals. O. J. and L. V. Leyes, and Carl E. Trautmann, all of Jersey City, N. J.

The Estill Enterprise & Fertilizer Company, Estill, S. C., capital \$50,000. To operate a plant for the manufacture of fertilizer and allied products. S. M. Clark, M. H. O'Neal, and A. W. Lawton, all of Estill, S. C.

American Glass Bottle Co., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. H. Yudowitz, F. and B. Solcher, 401 East 68th street, New York City.

The Conqueror Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. To make chemicals. M. T. Jones, F. J. Keller, H. E. Quick, 100 Broadway, New York City.

The American Mineral Products Company, Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$200,000. T. J. Carrigan, A. B. Reynolds, J. E. Viney and others.

CALIFORNIA'S OUTPUT OF BRANDY

The keys of thirty-seven of the largest brandy distilleries in California were turned over to Justus S. Wardell, Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, on May 17th, after the distilleries had been locked up by field deputies from Washington. The keys will be returned to the owners when the distilling season commences in September, provided "Vai" meters have been installed to the satisfaction of the Government. The closing of the plants works no hardship on the owners, as the distilleries operate only during the last four months of the year, when grapes are available.

The "Vai" meter accurately records every drop of brandy manufactured and supersedes the old method of guessing by counting the casks and barrels. Practically all of the brandy made is used for the fortification of sweet wines and for medicinal purposes. During the season of 1917 a total of 3,002,316 gallons were distilled, bringing to the Government a revenue of \$879,141.39.

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